New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.—NO. 1672. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIS ANTECEDENTS.

Tried in New-York on Charge of Murdering Capt. Frazier, of the Ida Wish, and Acquitted.

A LEAF FROM HIS PRIVATE DIARY.

The leader of the Revolt that captured the Isabella and five hundred of the Nicaragua Transit Company's steamers in the DAILY TIMES of Monday last—was SYLVANUS M. SPENCER. But who is SYLVANUS M. SPENCER? Our readers, we presume, thought as they read the name that he was some new light, some unfortunate wayfarer, somebody fresh from the Seaside, who, with his sword in hand, had all his fortune yet to carve. He struck terror to the hearts of the proprietors of the steamers, however, from the hour that the rebels drove "Mister Wells" out the office door, to the moment when he left the Atlantic side of the Isthmus.

SYLVANUS WALKER, the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolt, is dead. He died at Rio Janeiro, on the 28th of June, 1856, by the hand of man.

It was all familiar. PETERSON has a history in every line of his blackguard face. Our town or State has the honor of his birthplace—we are unable to say. The Muse of History skipped that page of his life. The impression is, however, that he was born in New-York—about down beneath in the late Alderman SIMMS' Ward. It is an established fact that he had parentage, but what they were we don't know. A fatally named Jamaica brought him up, and in the family, as well as out of it, he was known by the pet name of "Beauty Jemima." Like the author of *Leaves of Grass*, but in a different sense, he was "one of the roughs," and a "Kismet" in the Ward. His boyhood is presumed to have been a hard one—at least he came out of it a very hard boy. The public school system had him in hand for a long time, but was not able to make much impression upon him. Indeed, to the great mystification of the old ladies of his vicinity, and quiet people generally, he utterly vanished from public gaze for the space of ten years, when he suddenly turned up at Rio Janeiro, on the charge of murdering Capt. FRAZIER, of the clipper ship *Ida Wish*, of which vessel SPENCER himself had been the mate.

Above the 18th of June, 1855, the United States Consul at Rio, and the officers of the United States brig *Bainbridge* then lying in that port, instituted an inquiry into the facts attending the murder of the Captain, which was continued for several days, and results in the sending SPENCER home a prisoner to be tried for the crime. SPENCER, on arriving here, was detained in close custody, and a preliminary investigation as to the question of his guilt was held by a United States Commissioner. This eventuated in his being sent for trial before the proper tribunal. Accordingly on Thursday, Dec. 20, he was arraigned in the United States Circuit Court, Hon. Judge BETTS presiding, on a charge of murder on the high seas—that he on the morning of Sunday, June 24, 1855, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, did, on board the way the Wish, then about 1,200 miles southeast of Rio, barbarously murder Capt. FRAZIER, the master.

On the trial was elicited the following testimony:

On the 20th of April, it seems, in the year 1855, the *Ida Wish* sailed from this port for Hong Kong, bound from thence to Sourabaya (wherever that is) for coffee, and from Sourabaya to Panama. Captain FRAZIER was in command. SPENCER was first mate, and there was no supercargo. From the time the ship left this port to the morning of the murder, SPENCER and the Captain lived on unbrotherly terms with each other, and at times quite hostility exhibited itself in remarks mutually offensive. The unfortunate Captain seemed to have the advantage of his mate in powers of abuse, and frequently indulged them to an unwarrantable extent. On the very evening before the murder SPENCER said the Captain while at tea had a fainting fit, in the course of which he (SPENCER) was obliged to assist him to his state-room. SPENCER was then in command of the vessel, and the Captain was under the influence of liquor. SPENCER was the navigator; that the reputation he had obtained of him (SPENCER) was that he was a liar and could not be believed; that he was a coward; that he must have heavens with which to knock down the men at the wheel; that he had to take a belaying pin to knock down CLARK, (the second mate,) instead of using his fists like a man—and a great deal more to the same purport. To such unrestricted comment SPENCER never returned a reply; and when the captain, as was his wont, refused to give his orders through him, he never attempted to remonstrate, nor, so far as the evidence goes, did he ever attempt to conciliate. Such was the condition of affairs when, on the night of the 5th of June, the captain retired to rest. SPENCER was on the watch from 12 o'clock till 4 in the morning, and during that time it was shown the murder must have been committed. The first information any of those on board had of the event was given by SPENCER himself, who, about 6 o'clock, appeared at the Doctor's berth with the lamp of the vessel in his hand, and called on the Doctor for getting for God's sake, for he believed the Captain was murdered.

The Doctor got up, and accompanied by SPENCER, proceeded to the Captain's state-room, which was in utter darkness. The Captain was found lying in his berth, on his right side, and breathing stertorously; his right hand covered the right side of his head, and the pillows, coverlets, and edges of the berth were drenched with blood. The Doctor attempted to turn the body over, but could not. SPENCER asked him if he required assistance, and was answered in the affirmative. The carpenter was then brought in, (by SPENCER,) and the Captain was turned on his left side. On sponging his head and face it was discovered that he was bleeding from the nose, mouth and right ear, and that the whole right side of his face was a mass of bruises. A more attentive examination disclosed a gash on the forehead, a compound contused wound over the right temple, a flesh wound reaching to the bone on the back of the head, and two other fractures of the skull. The Captain lingered, but in an insensible condition, till 12 o'clock, the next day, when he died.

The body was then washed and laid out by the cook and steward; the carpenter made a box next morning, into which the corpse was placed, and after covering the body with whisky given by SPENCER for that purpose, the box was fastened up and lowered into the hold. That was done in pursuance of a promise made by the Doctor to the Captain a day or two after the vessel left port, that if he (the Captain) should die before their return, (the poor fellow seemed to have a presentiment of his fate,) his body was to be brought home and buried by the side of his wife in Greenwood Cemetery. SPENCER now assumed the command, and requested the doctor to inform the sailors that the Captain had died of hemorrhage. In a prior conversation he consulted the doctor as to the propriety of proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, and expressed his wish to proceed there in compliance with the terms of charter. To this the doctor disagreed, and urged the necessity of putting back for Rio, to which SPENCER ultimately consented.

This is the gist of the testimony which was elicited on his trial. A great many witnesses were examined, and a very minute investigation was made, but nothing was given in evidence that tended to fasten the crime directly on the prisoner.

The trial, which is reported at length in the TIMES of the date referred to, lasted for three days, and occupied considerable attention at the time. It resulted in the prisoner's acquittal.

The papers containing a record of the proceedings before the United States Consul at Rio were produced in evidence for the prosecution. These contained the examination of SPENCER himself.

His testimony represents him as having entertained suspicions against four or five of the seamen whose names he gave.

SPENCER is described as a slender-built man, with a fair complexion, sharp chin, and hair combed backward.

From a book produced on the trial of SPENCER, containing a diary kept by him while at sea, we extract the following specimens, *verbatim et literatim*:

"Oh, how shall I describe my feelings; this morning at 4 o'clock A. M. found the captain wounded to death, not quite dead but insensible and evidently dieing; the doctor gives no hopes; still I keep the ship to her course, hoping for some partial recovery of sensibility, to consult his last wishes, and, if possible, get some clue to the detection of the murderer or murderers."

"Oh, it is a horrid to think that such a deed could be perpetrated and no vestey of the assen other than the dead. At daylight looked carefully around, no spot or anything that could enable one to say that it was done with that or the other, or who was the Foul assen." "6 o'clock and 30 Doctor thinks the captain may linger a few days before he expires, and possibly recover his senses for a short time. Continued to bear away for the port of Rio Janerio, and done so. Latter part of this day strong breezes and heavy squall with rain, shortened sail armed ourselves with all possible precaution."

"10 o'clock.—Doctor gives up all hopes; at noon informs me the captain is dieing. Ah, this is horrid. I had hoped for some partial recovery of consibility. "20 minutes past noon.—The captain expired; set the cook and steward to wash and lay him out, an

Continued on 3rd Page.

at about 4 o'clock P. M. Found the crew and Intrigued with Spanish girls. The captain was dead and this I was sorry for. Sailing for Rio Janeiro; saw no appearance of insurrection; those that looked confused or that showed any signs of it were put in irons. Arrived at Rio Janeiro. I have the Albatross to thank for the advice by which the doctor thinks is the means to preserve the Bodie. This I wish to do by all means, as I expressed wish of him should I take sick to come to shore to die."

"Since my arrival at Rio Janeiro (and God only knows how long it may be) I shall or not the crew may be confronted with the corps and there in the presence of officers and numerous observers some clue to be covered to the detection of the murderers. O my dear friend think of the horror of my position. Indeed I pass language inadequate to express it, as to convey an idea of the horror of this foul deed. A man evidently showing struck countless [illegible] and [illegible] to make assurance doubly sure again and again."

"I have now got the affair ready."

"Have ordered the corps up and covered it with Limes and Lemons and added a bucket of water which in the opinion of the ship surgeon as sufficient to preserve the corps. I've mustered all hands and inspected the coffin the lower hole. Again I cast a scrutinizing glance on every countenance but every thing is blank and I dont seem to possess my natural penetration."

"Oh Edward nature will be sailor for while we were pitching the corse of the coffin on deck, I went forward and there was four of the rogues playing cards; and when we lowered the corps in the seas end of the sailors began to shout, ere for which I reprimanded him and I understand he does not [illegible]."

"Night fall of the 6th. Civil time. Cabin. O you have never been to sea and can form no idea of the solemnity of the scene. But such a calm as this surpasses every thing of its kind that ever fell to my lot to behold; only think of us anxious to reach Porn for our own safety as well as the vessel, and other incumbrances on board, for how far the intention goes towards the murder of every one as God only knows; and may be the destruction of the vessel by fire and other means and awful, thought I cannot endure it the murderer may be in our midst—some one not suspected."

"Everything almost belonging to the late Capt. FRAZER I have had put under lock and key in the state-room, for I've not time to make an inventory there of, which I propose to do upon my arrival at Rio Janeiro, and keep them packed up and sent to his bereaved family."

The Doctor tells you that the crew thinks the Captain killed himself. Poor fellows, let them think so. But I, who know the corps, before and after death, dare have no such opinion; if I could, it would be a great relief to my mind. Daylight once more, thank Providence, and everything as usual."

Monday, 16th June, 1855, 20 before eleven o'clock. The consul came on board, accompanied by the Captain of the Brig *Bainbridge* and several other gentlemen, captains of vessels, and two physicians, and ordered the corps get up from below, which was done; made a post mortem examination of the head of our late Captain, and established the fact of his murder, for the wounds in the opinion of the medical men must have been inflicted by some person or persons; it was quite evident that two instruments must have been used, as there was the head or skull broken completely above it, and one wound evidently done with a sharp instrument."

Soon after he had arrived in safety at Nicaragua, and remained there several months, returning finally to New-York. While here he is said to have stated, in conversation with several persons, that he had made arrangements with Commodore VANDERBILT to proceed to Nicaragua and concert measures with the Costa Rican Government for the capture of the lake and river boats. He accordingly left this port in the month of October last, in the steamer Columbus, and proceeded to Aspinwall to join JOHN, the captain of Costa Rica. At this place he is supposed to have had an interview with the authorities, resulting in his taking charge of the Costa Rican force which seized the river and lake boats, and the forts on the San Juan River, as already detailed in the TIMES.

STATE AFFAIRS.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

The Brick Church Property—Banking Law—Veterans of 1812—Qualification of Voters—Days of Grace—Quarantine—Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The House passed almost the entire day in the discussion of the bill ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain United States buildings in the City of New-York. The hour of adjournment was reached before the discussion closed.

The Speaker announced the following select Committee on the proposition to equalize assessment and taxation: Messrs. Leavenworth, Glover, Jones, Miller, H. Baker, Hastings, Van Valkenburgh and George.

THE REMAPS

Did a world of business—the State will be lucky if some of it does not require to be done over.

BANKING LAW.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill to increase the salary of the Bank Superintendent. Also, to make the Treasurer of the State an officer of the Department, charged with the duty of certifying to the proper transfer of stocks, and other securities filed in the Bank Department.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. MADDEN gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to create a State Insurance Department.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS' BANK.

The annual report of this institution was received this morning:

Amount received on deposits for the past year	$433,294 44
Amount paid to 3,848 depositors	247,147 88
Amount of interest received on bonds and mortgages	15,040 58
Amount of interest received on stocks, &c.	10,040 75
Amount of interest paid to depositors	16,455 69

THE "OLD VETERANS."

The Committee to which was referred the claims of the soldiers of 1812, reported to-day in favor of the passage of a bill providing for the appointment of a Commission, consisting of the Adjutant and Commissary General and General JOHN S. VAN RENSSELAER, of Albany, for two years from the passage of the act, for the purpose of receiving proof with regard to and determining the sums due and properly chargeable to the State for the services and contingent expenses of the militia of this State rendered in the War of 1812. The proof to authenticate such services and expenses shall be the statement on oath of the services rendered, and expenses incurred by the person claiming compensation, stating the time of such services, the place or places, and the names of the officers commanding, and that the claimant has received or is entitled to bounty lands by virtue of the laws of the United States, passed in 1855. No demand shall be allowed if it shall appear that the same has been sold or assigned for less than the sum at which it would have been audited. Each Commissioner to receive $1,000 for his services, and the Board to be allowed $500 for clerk hire.

THE SABBATH IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Mr. SPENCER gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled for the better observance of the Sabbath in New-York and Brooklyn. It provides that the selling of intoxicating drinks on that day shall be considered a misdemeanor, and punishable by a heavy fine, and also by imprisonment.

PURE MILK FOR NEW-YORK.

The bill incorporating the New-York Pure Milk Company, was reported back from the Committee with the following amendment:

SEC. 8. If any member, agent or officer of said Company, shall adulterate or cause to be adulterated, any milk sold or to be sold by said Company, or if any member, agent or officer of the Company, shall sell any milk of the Company, knowing the same to be adulterated, or shall violate any of the provisions of this act, such officer or agent shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding $250, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both, at the discretion of the Court.

A PROPOSED QUALIFICATION FOR VOTERS.

Mr. FERRON moved the following concurrent resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That section 1, article 2, of the Constitution of this State, be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, *who can read the English language*, and shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of this State for one year next preceding any election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or may hereafter be elective by the people; but such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote.

THE CLIMATOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

A resolution was introduced, which lies over, which authorizes the Regents of the University to purchase for the Academies and Literary Institutions in the State, 200 copies of the *Climatology of the United States*, by LORIN BLODGET, provided that the price of the work does not exceed $6 a copy.

A NATIONAL VACCINE INSTITUTE.

A petition was received from several Physicians of New-York, asking for an act incorporating this Institute.

DAYS OF GRACE ON SIGHT DRAFTS, &c.

A memorial was received from Poughkeepsie bankers, setting forth that at the present time much diversity of opinion exists as to the time when drafts or bills of exchange drawn payable at sight, are due and payable. In some parts of the State three days of grace are allowed on such drafts or bills, while in others no days of grace are allowed. They therefore ask for the passage of an act fixing the time when such drafts or bills of Exchange shall be due and payable; and also making drafts on any Bank, Banker or Banking Association, drawn payable on any particular day, after the date thereof, due and payable on the day mentioned, without any days of grace.

THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CO.

A bill was introduced by Mr. RAMSAY which provides that this Company shall have three years in addition to the time they now have by law for the completion of their road.

RELATIVE TO HIGHWAYS.

The following bill was introduced this morning:

"In every case of the laying out a highway through unimclosed, unimproved and uncultivated lands, the damages shall be assessed, in the manner now provided by law in other cases; and where any highway shall have been laid out within twenty years previous to the passage of this act, and the damages occasioned thereby shall not have been assessed, released or paid, such damages may be assessed as aforesaid, when the said highway shall be opened, worked and used the same as if laid through inclosed, improved and cultivated lands."

AMENDMENT OF THE INSURANCE LAW.

The bill to amend the act to provide for the INCORPORATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES had its third reading, on motion of Mr. UPHAM, and passed. The following is the bill:

SECTION 1. The 20th section of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 20. No dividend shall ever be made by any company incorporated under this act when its capital stock is impaired, or when the making of such dividend would have the effect of impairing its capital stock; and any dividend so made shall be subject as debt of the stockholder receiving the same to an individual liability to the creditors of said company, to the extent of such dividend received by him.

Sec. 2. The 21st section of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 21. It shall be lawful for any mutual company established or to be established in conformity with the provisions of the fourth section of this act, and having complied with the provisions of the fifth and eleventh sections of this act, to unite a cash capital to any extent as an additional security to the members over and above its premiums and stock notes, which additional cash capital shall be loaned and invested as provided in the eighth section of this act, and the company may allow an interest on such cash capital and a participation in its profits, and the subscribers to such cash capital, whether payable in full or by installments, shall each be individually liable for the dues of said company to the extent of his individual subscription, or such proportion thereof as shall be required in order to satisfy the debts of said company, until he shall have paid his subscription in full, and such cash capital shall itself be liable for the capital stock of the company in payment of its debts. The holders of the said cash capital shall be entitled, in election of trustees, to one vote for each one hundred dollars of stock held by them respectively, and the trustees may make such regulations in relation to the certificates of stock to be issued and the transfer thereof as they may deem necessary for the security of the company and the owners of the cash capital.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately, and all the provisions herein contained shall apply to all existing companies organized under said act, passed April 10, 1849, and to all proceedings heretofore had or now pending and in progress for the purpose of uniting a cash capital to the other funds thereof.

A NEW REPRESENTATIVE OF VALUE.

Are you familiar with all the "representatives of value" that are just now current in New-York? I heard of a kind yesterday that is new to me. A captain of a ship was very anxious to obtain a berth for his vessel. "Seeing as is hostilities are over," remarked the Harbor Master. "Can't help it," said the captain; "must have a berth." *Must* is a very pretty word for a captain—but it was made for salt-water and not for "longshore-men. The Harbor Master was immoveable. Jack bethought him of another tack. "Was the Harbor Master dry—did he smoke—had he a passion for oysters?" Not guilty of any such weakness," said the Harbor Master. Jack was puzzled. Evidently he and the Harbor Master did not understand the language. Jack was bad at manœuvering, so he took the straightforward track. "Blow my pins, old fellow," said he, "what is it?" "It's a turkey," says the Harbor Master. "What's a turkey," says Jack. "I ain't got off my sea legs, and don't understand your land-lubber lingo. "It's a hundred," said the Harbor Master. Jack said "It's a go," and the vessel had her berth. Since that Jack has posted himself. He finds that in the Harbor Master's vocabulary, a chicken stands for $25, a goose $50, and a turkey $100. It would be well for those who "go down into the sea in ships" to profit by this.

SOMETHING OF A FREIGHT-TRAIN.

Yesterday there was sent to New-York, from the Hudson River Depot, 160 freight-cars, all loaded to their utmost capacity. Sixty of them were loaded with live stock, and, in addition, there were 4,000 dressed sheep and 60 dressed beeves. This ought to keep you in steaks, chops, and saddles, for a day or two, at least.

EXECUTIVE HOSPITALITIES.

By announcement in the local press, it is understood that the lady and daughter of Governor KING will have a reception every Wednesday morning from 12 to 3, and that Governor KING will unite with the ladies of his family in a reception every Wednesday evening, from 7 to 10 o'clock.

It is further understood, that his Excellency will entertain specially invited guests one evening in each week during the session of the Legislature; and further, that the Governor, following the dictates of his own tastes as well as Executive usage, will take frequent occasion to invite the "knowing and the known" to discuss the affairs of State around the festive board. State dinners are a time-honored institution—pleasant to the participants and useful to the body politic. There is nothing that makes a man so conservative and judicious as a good dinner, and few there be that the Statesman Governor KING can more profusely garnish the creature comforts with the spices of refined wit and genial hospitality. His weekly entertainments will be pleasant openings on the legislative prairies—refreshing oases in the official deserts.

LEO.

The Usages of Brewers.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The personal explanation you make in your paper of this morning, in the suit of Messrs. JOHN KERR & Co. against Mr. CHARLES F. MCCURDY, *may be* a fair expose of the manner they do their business, but it is not true that all the brewers buy casks of coopers without knowing or caring whether they will contain the legal measure. *There are those in the trade* who have their casks made to contain the legal measure, and do not allow them to shrink *six, eight* and *ten gallons*, although they may have been in use *twenty years*.

Every brewer, whether "*morally insane*" or not, knows what the legal standard of a barrel of ale is, and the retailer expects to get that measure if he pays the price.

Though ale is sold by the barrel and not by the gallon, the competition has caused low prices, and hence short measure, and the honorable portion of the trade favor the exposé, and the retailer will scrutinise with a keener eye the casks of the brewers before he parts with his money.

That JOHN KERR & Co. may be gentlemen of wealth and character in this community is not doubted, yet it is a *small* measure, and an injustice to some of the trade to say that all are in one boat.

A SUFFERER.

Free-Soil Meeting.

A meeting of the Mechanics' and Workingmen's Central Republican Union, was held at their Headquarters, No. 201 Bowery, last evening, for the purpose of considering the rights of the Workingman and Mechanics to an equal division of the uncultivated soil of the country. It being stormy the attendance was not very large.

The meeting was organized by appointing WM. J. MCCLANE, Chairman. He explained the objects of the meeting in a few remarks, after which songs were sung by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club, and speeches exclamatory of the aims and objects of the Free-Soil Party, by J. R. TWEALLS, HENRY BERRA, and others.

Ice.

The *John Potter*, which left Amboy at 5½ o'clock P. M. yesterday, arrived at 8¼. She was about an hour in getting into open water after leaving Amboy.

The East River was almost entirely open all day, the ferry boats making good time and all their appointed trips.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Telegraphic Telegraph Co.'s Office—2 Beekman st., and 121 Broadway. Morse Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Action of the House Post-Office Committee—New Lines of Ocean Steamers.

New Tariff Bill Reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

MR. BUCHANAN IN WASHINGTON.

Death of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina.

The Committee of Investigation and Our Correspondent—The Witness Bill, &c.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Daily Times.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The Committee of Investigation have not yet recalled me. To-day they decline to furnish a copy of my complete examination, so necessary to my complete vindication from the cruel injustice of their partial report. This only postpones, however, my day of justification. S.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The President has signed the new bill to compel the attendance of witnesses before Committees of either House of Congress.

Mr. BUCHANAN has just arrived and taken quarters at the National Hotel. He is accompanied by ROBERT MCGRAW, Esq., of Baltimore. W.

Important Action of the House Post-Office Committee—New Lines of Steamers—The Atlantic Telegraph—Postages of the New Tariff Bill, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The House Committee on the Post-Office to-day decided to report in favor of Dr. RAINEY'S line of steamers between New-York and the West Indies and Brazil, touching at Savannah, Georgia. Para is the terminus in Brazil. The steamers are to touch at St. Thomas, Barbadoes, and Demerara, and each way at Savannah for the receipt and delivery of mails, under a penalty of $2,000 for each trip. It is said that our commerce with the regions developed by this line is, for 1856, $94,000,000, or one-sixth of the entire American commerce.

The Committee also ordered a bill to be reported in favor of the line of BLEECKER and others, between Panama and Valparaiso, and in favor of the line of C. W. MARSH, between New-York and Glückstadt, *via* Rotterdam and North Europe. These are considered important pioneer enterprises.

The remaining propositions for foreign mails will probably be decided next Tuesday.

The gentlemen now here, connected with the Submarine Telegraph Company, were engaged yesterday and this morning explaining to members of Congress, all matters connected with that important subject. THEY much misapprehension has been removed concerning it, and the prospects are hourly improving for the passage of the Senate bill by the House of Representatives.

The tariff till, modified, as reported by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, to-day, embraces the following features:

Schedules five, ten, and fifteen per cent., of the act of 1846, with few exceptions, are absorbed by the free list.

The forty per cent. schedule, principally Spices, is also, with the exception of a few items, carried to the free list, which reduces the revenues about six millions of dollars.

The hundred per cent. schedule, "Spirits," is brought down one-half.

Sugar, Molasses, Lead, Salt, Wool, and Hemp, are put at ten per cent., reducing the revenues about seven millions of dollars.

Iron, Cotton, Woolen and Silk manufactures are retained as now.

The old twenty, twenty-five and thirty per cent. schedules are not materially changed, but some items in them are carried to the free list.

The direct reduction of the revenues, annually, will be about $12,000,000, which it is supposed will be increased some millions by the effects of the measure in substituting home manufactures for those imported.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, Hon. E. S. EDWARDS, a member of the House, Hon. Mr. COOK and WM. CORT JOHNSON, ex-members, and HUGH TYLER, of Pennsylvania, were before the Investigating Committee to-day.

Arrival of Mr. Buchanan in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Mr. BUCHANAN arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, and proceeded to the National Hotel, where a number of friends were waiting to see him. Mr. BUCHANAN was accompanied to Washington from Lancaster by his personal friend, ROBERT M. MAGRAW, Esq., of Baltimore. At 1 o'clock he paid his respects to the President, and it so happened that it was public reception-day at the White House, and the persons present warmly welcomed him. The President cordially greeted him, and tendered him the compliment of a dinner with invited guests, as did Judge DOUGLAS and others, but he has declined them. Mr. BUCHANAN at the National Hotel is accessible to all visitors, but is not oppressed with their attentions. He will remain here a week or ten days.

Death of Hon. Preston S. Brooks.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS died this evening at Brown's Hotel. He has been in bed for a day or two, suffering from the effects of severe cold. He was telling his friends he had passed the crisis of his illness, and felt considerably improved in health, when he was seized with violent croup and died in about ten minutes afterwards. He expired in intense pain. The event, so sudden, has caused much surprise and sympathy throughout the city.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

No. 44.—*John Bell*, plaintiff, vs. *Columbus G. Hearne et al.*—Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 42.—*The New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.*, owners of the steamer *Roanoke*, vs. *Ezra Culdersleed et al.*—Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, with costs.

No. 90.—*Isaac Harisborn et al.*, plaintiffs, vs. *Horace H. Day.*—Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Rhode Island with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award a *venire facias de novo*.

No. 27.—*Terence Cousin*, plaintiff, vs. *Beoriate Bianca*, executrix, *et al.* Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 41.—*John Brown*, plaintiff, vs. *Duchesne.* Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Massachusetts, with costs.

No. 206.—*The claimants and owners of the steamer Virginia*, appellants, vs. *Michael W. West et al.* Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the appeal from the Circuit Court of Maryland, with costs, on the ground that the transcript had been filed during the term next succeeding the appeal.

No. 20.—*Adolphus Durant*, appellant, vs. *Sam'l Lawrence.* Argument commenced for the appellant and appellee.

XXXIVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of the Committee of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, asking Congress to grant $50,000 for establishing and supporting life-boat and mortar stations on the coast of that State.

Mr. WILSON said that this Society was the oldest in the country. They have sixty life-boats, five mortar stations and several buildings for the safety of shipwrecked seamen.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented the memorial of HORATIO HUNSELL, of Pennsylvania, showing that in 1846 in conjunction with Colonel JOHN R. DEMOTTE, he caused to be presented to Congress a paper showing how a submarined telegraph might be consummated and where it could be carried through. He now prays that nothing will be done unless his rights as projector be fully secured, by his being made a member or director of the company. As the subject had passed from the Senate, the memorial was laid on the table.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. There was a debate and various amendments made to it.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported an amended Tariff Bill, perfecting the former one so far as a majority of the Committee are concerned. He stated that it reduces the annual revenue $14,000,000.

CONTINGENT FUND.

The House discussed the bill giving to each branch of Congress the entire control of its contingent fund, without the revision of the Accounting officers of the Treasury.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, saw no necessity for such a law, conceiving it would be unconstitutional.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, said the House has not sunk so low as to refuse to review the action of the First Comptroller, who had undertaken to lecture the House, not only for increasing salaries of their officers, but their own.

Mr. JONES inquired whether Mr. COBB ever heard of any case where the Comptroller refused to allow the vouchers of the Clerk of this House, when certified by the Committee of Accounts.

Mr. COBB replied that if the Comptroller never so refused, the evidence is conclusive that the Committee of Accounts have discharged their duties even to the satisfaction of the Comptroller. [Laughter.]

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The Senate Submarine Telegraph bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Tariff bill.

Mr. MAXWELL defended the positions of the President in his message, and vindicated the principles of the Democratic Party.

A recess was then taken till 7 o'clock, the evening being intended for purposes of debate only.

EVENING SESSION.

About a dozen members were present.

Messrs. SCOTT and PERRY severally indicated that they wished to review the President's Message, and obtained permission to print their speeches. Adjourned.

The Weather, Navigation, Railroad Travel and the Mails.

THE WEATHER WEST AND SOUTH.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

There has been a remarkable change in the weather here. Yesterday morning the thermometer indicated ten degrees below zero, and in the evening it marked several degrees above freezing point. Rain fell copiously last night and this morning, and there has been a general thaw all day, with indications of a break-up in the rivers, although it is freezing rapidly to-night. At Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, the change in the weather has been quite as remarkable, presenting every appearance of the opening of navigation.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Communication with Richmond is again open, but South of that mails are still behind.

The Richmond papers say that the latest New-Orleans dates received there are to the 14th inst.

The snow-storm did not prevail with any violence further South than Columbia, but a storm of heavy sleet extended to Montgomery, Ala.

The cold has been intense, and the railroads are stopped on account of the impossibility of getting water.

It has been raining here to-day, with a warm Southwest wind.

OPENING OF THE HARBOR IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The work of opening a channel of clear water through the ice, has progressed rapidly here to-day, and will be completed early to-morrow. It is seventy-five feet wide. There will be no detention of the *America* to sail for Liverpool to-morrow noon.

The thermometer this morning was 42 degrees above zero. It is raining slightly, and these are indications of a January thaw.

NAVIGATION EASTWARD.

TARPAULIN COVE, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The steamers *Westernport*, *H. D. Beach*, and *Totten*, from New-York, which left here yesterday, to go around Nantucket Shoals, have been obliged to return.

STONINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The weather to-day is milder. The Stonington and Providence Railroad opened yesterday. The Bolgrass Shoal light-ship slipped her cable last night and is now in the harbor. Navigation here is not obstructed by ice.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Senator PETTY was called home suddenly to-day in consequence of the death of a relative. He will be absent all the week.

Rearrest of a Mail Robber.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Col. A. HUGHES, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, with Deputy Marshal JENKINS, arrested to-day JAMES MCFETRIDGE, a fugitive from Cincinnati, where he was charged with robbing the mails. They left here this afternoon with the prisoner for Philadelphia. MCFETRIDGE was arrested at Cincinnati in July last, but forfeited his bail and fled.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. EWAN, from New-York, arrived here on Monday night at 8 o'clock.

Sentence of the Court Martial on Commander Rowan.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The sentence of the Court Martial, in the case of Commander ROWAN, has been approved by the Navy Department, and ROWAN has been officially notified that he is cashiered.

Beware of Avalanches.

Our prophet assures us that though it did not really rain yesterday, in the sense that he meant when he "rather thought it wouldn't rain," still the fog was so heavy as to make umbrellas desirable. He warns all foot passengers—unless there should be a shift of wind, or a change of weather—to be a bit wary how they walk under the eaves of slanting roofs to-day.

The sidewalks are mortal slippery. Ice, slush, snow, mud, unite to make the walking as little like what walking in a Christian city should be as possible.

The traveling for teams is utterly abominable. Sleighs were still kept on some of the omnibus routes, but to say there is any sleighing in the City is to commit a sin for which one needs very costly absolution. The snow in spots is like so much sand, through which runners, wheels and hoofs sink to the cobble-stones. In other places it is like a patent sinch, affording grand facilities for sliding down or slipping up, but none for sliding along.

Lost:—out of the memory of all men.—The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. The last seen of him was his bill. It is suspected that as the thaw goes on his bill will reappear. Comptroller FLAGG will please keep a look-out.

MRS. VERYARD writes from Mexico to a friend in this City that she has met with great favor in "Montezuma's Empire." Rumor, under Prescott's, and made some money, but had lost $6,000 through an agent who made false contracts with the [illegible] [illegible] to Europe. In the Spring the company returns to Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* states that Mr. BUCHANAN is definitely fixed on Paris. He will pass the Winter and Spring there. His abstinence in his old habits in the apartment where he was established himself, he is deaf to all provocations, insensible to all pressure, and persists in not writing a note. He carries it on for that music is never talked about at the social meetings at his house."

An erroneous impression exists as to the time of Governor HASLIN'S resignation of the Governorship of Maine. He will not resign before March, and will by that time have performed nearly all the Executive duties committed to him by the people at the last election.

The Senior Class of Yale College have elected for their Valedictory Orator, Augustus H. Strong, of Rochester, N. Y., and for Poet, Norman G. Pierce, of Vermont.

Hon. JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS, formerly of Constantine, Mich., but more recently editor of the *Toledo Blade*, has been appointed President of the Michigan Agricultural College.

We learn that JOHN G. SAXE, poet and lecturer, has recovered from the severe illness which attacked him some months ago, and that he has resumed his customary pursuits.

Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will both attend the Inauguration Ball in Washington.

EDWIN BOOTH will make his appearance at the Boston Theatre in about a month.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT are announced as the next stars at the National Theatre in Boston.

Obituary.

The Western papers announce the death of Elder J. T. JOHNSON, one of the most eloquent divines of the West. He was a brother of Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Vice-President of the United States, and was at one time, before entering the ministry, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. He served for four years (1831 to 1835) as one of the Representatives in Congress from Kentucky.

On Tuesday, the city of La Salle (Ill.) was thrown into mourning by the death of two of its oldest citizens—Hon. GILES A. LINDLEY and WILLIAM WEALEY; the former President of the first Board of Trustees after the erection of La Salle into a municipal corporation, and

LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The following letter from Robert Burns to Mrs. Dunlop, a lady of Dumfries, is now for the first time published. It is taken from the London Athenæum:

DUMFRIES, 25th Dec., 1788.

MADAM—I have been prevented from writing to you by a cause which I dare say you will honor with a sufficient excuse—I have been confined with a fever. I am now recovered, but I find it will be long ere I shall be able to write a letter with ease. I have been composing as I could get time, and I now send you the first sketch of my work. I am sensible it is incorrect, but I shall have many opportunities of correcting it before it comes to the world. I have finished the first book, and the second is pretty far advanced. I have likewise the third in my head, and some of the pieces are already committed to paper. I have shown the plan of my work to Dr. Blacklock, and to Mr. Murdoch, my friend and master, and they both highly approve of it. Dr. Blacklock, indeed, is so much my friend that he is rather blind to faults which others may see in the composition. I have likewise shown it to Mr. Graham, of Fintry, one of the Commissioners of Excise, who also highly approves of it. Mr. Graham has been pleased to express himself in a manner that would flatter the fondest wish of my heart, as an author, that I should dedicate to him. I shall certainly do myself the honor of inscribing to him the first production I publish. I have the honor to be, Madam, your obliged humble servant,

ROBERT BURNS.

P. S.—I have just now the honor of a slight acquaintance with Miss Burnet of Monboddo, and I shall lose no time in improving it. I am told that she is a young lady of very great merit. I am, Madam, your obliged humble servant,

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THE PARDONING POWER.

The Recent Pardon Cases of Governor Clark—Letter from his Private Secretary.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

It is remarkable with what jealousy the people view the exercise of the pardoning power. No part of the administration of Gov. CLARK just closed has been so much criticised as his Pardons. It is asserted that he has been profuse and indiscriminating in his exercise of Executive clemency. The records of previous years, however, show that the number of pardons granted by him has not greatly exceeded the numbers granted by his predecessors. It should be borne in mind that, while the Governor grants two or three hundred pardons during his term, he denies two or three thousand applications; and that the whole number of prisoners in this State exceeds six thousand.

Having examined the cases in which pardons were granted by the late Governor, I am convinced that, with the evidence and papers submitted, no humane magistrate would have decided differently from Gov. CLARK in correctly any of them. It is not pretended that he never erred; for the Governor is no more infallible than our Courts. But I propose to call up a few cases under different heads, and to trespass upon your columns with two or three communications, not alone to vindicate the Governor, but in exposition of the whole subject. Most of the prisoners pardoned are understood to be doing well, and on their account, as well as from a regard for their relatives, their names will be designated by initials.

The grounds upon which pardons are asked are various. A large proportion of cases are based on alleged innocence. In some instances evidence of the most conclusive character has been produced of the entire innocence of a prisoner after a confinement of several years. A. B. was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. After serving seven years of his sentence it was discovered that a relative of his who had wilfully sworn a crime upon him for the purpose of obtaining the use and control of his property. A. B. was what is termed a "simple" man before he was imprisoned, and it is not surprising that seven years of confinement completely wrecked a mind at no time vigorous or sound.

C. D., a converted or apostate Jew, and a German, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years, on a charge of perjury. His complainants (or prosecutors) were Jews, and his crime consisted in swearing to a paper which he could not read, never did read, and never had interpreted to him. It was presented to him by a Justice who asked him in English (not a word of which was intelligible to C. D.) to sign and swear to it. Those who know with what bitterness Jews, and other sectarians, too, pursue an apostate, will readily understand how a simple matter of heedless misapprehension might be magnified into a crime.

U. B. L. was in prison more than a year on a charge of burglary. Another prisoner communicated to the Chaplain, under oath, the fact that he himself stole the money and watch charged to have been stolen by U. B. L. This alone might be regarded as insufficient to justify the release of L. A large number of affidavits, in addition, contraverting the principal facts made out on the trial, with a mass of other papers, were presented to the Governor in favor of L. The following, selected from the file, tells its own story:

To his Excellency, Governor Clark:

SIR: We have carefully investigated the testimony upon which U. B. L. was convicted of grand larceny. We feel confident from the character of the evidence, being chiefly that of his sister, who is an abandoned woman, and from the previously good character of the man, taken together with the papers which your Excellency has on file, that he is justly entitled to your clemency.

Your obedient servants,

WALTER S. CHURCH, (Albany.)
J. W. SHERMAN, (M. C. elect.)

I cheerfully concur in the foregoing, and from my knowledge of the case and those interesting themselves in procuring his pardon, I believe the ends of justice would be best subserved by granting him a pardon.

WM. A. RUSSELL,
Inspector in charge Auburn Prison.

E. and F. were Italian refugees recently arrived in this country, who picked up a bundle dropped by a burglar; and on the fact that the goods were found in their possession, and from their inability to speak or understand the English language, they were hurriedly sent to the State Prison. Subsequent developments proved their innocence. Many other cases of innocent persons being convicted might be given if necessary. There are on file a number of letters from Judges pleading with the Governor to pardon some unfortunate prisoner whom they have wrongfully sentenced. In one or two cases they complain that the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty in direct opposition to the charge of the Court.

The following letter from Judge CAPRON describes one of the cases, of which there are many:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1856.

Hon. MYRON H. CLARK: *Dear Sir*—The case of R. to which you refer was clearly enough proved on the trial, but subsequent developments make it more than probable that the boy was not guilty. It appears probable that a negro stole the coat from a hall and was discovered. He threw away the coat in the street and R. picked it up, not knowing it was stolen. Such is the probability, and if so the imprisonment is of course unjust.

In my opinion the Executive clemency can be properly exercised in regard to R. He was convicted in Special Sessions. Kindly yours,

E. S. CAPRON.

P. C. was convicted of rape. The *lowest* punishment for this crime is ten years imprisonment in the State Prison. In this case, the only witness was a prostitute of the most degraded character, who was afterwards convicted of crime and sentenced to prison. While in prison, she made confessions which reduced the offence of P. C. to a very low grade. Two years imprisonment were deemed more appropriate than ten. The Governor therefore commuted his punishment to that term. Several cases similar to this might be adduced, besides quite a number where it has been proved that the chief witness willfully perjured herself, either from motives of gain or revenge.

The case of RICHARD ROONEY, which has been criticised lately in the city papers, is in point. His respectable employers (Messrs. MACKRELL & SIMPSON) and others submit the following facts: R. R. was convicted of rape and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. He was always esteemed by his employers as an honest, industrious, sober man. He was convicted on the unsupported testimony of M. W., who now makes the following affidavit:

"M. W. being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that she is a married woman; resides with her husband No. — Tenth-street, New-York. * * * Deponent has, since the trial, admitted that he (ROONEY) was not the person who committed the outrage; that the husband of deponent threatened that if she did not prefer the charge he would leave and desert the deponent and her children; that in consideration of said threat, she did so charge said ROONEY; and that since his conviction deponent has felt great sorrow," &c.

Judge BOSWELL, who tried ROONEY, unites in the petition, and says he supposed the Jury would have rendered a different verdict on the evidence. The Police Justice certifies that on the examination M. W. charged ROONEY with assault and battery, and made no allusion to a charge of rape.

On this false, frail testimony, "an honest, industrious, sober man," suffered more than two years' terrible punishment, and without the Governor's interference must have endured eight more long years of imprisonment, unless relieved by death.

J. W. plead guilty to a crime he never committed, as was stated to the Governor in a letter from one of the most eminent Judges of the Supreme Court, (IRA HARRIS,) who sentenced him to an imprisonment of five years, as he was compelled to do by law. The Judge, at the end of two years, by letter and by personal appeal to the Governor, procured a pardon for the unfortunate prisoner, as he had intimated to him he would do.

In the case of W. H. D., a respectable sea captain convicted of grand larceny on the testimony of one of his crew, the same eminent Judge says: "In my judgment the facts present a strong case for clemency. In a case involving so much doubt, the excellent character the party has borne ought now to be available to secure his liberation. The Jury were disappointed at the result of their verdict. I most cordially recommend a pardon."

There are many cases where a pardon is granted at the solicitation of the Inspectors and officers of the Prisons, sometimes on the ground of good behavior, and not unfrequently as a reward for some extraordinary service to the State, such as saving property from loss by fire, preventing an escape or an insurrection, and for saving the life of a keeper.

The inspectors and officers are also often the best judges as to a sufficiency of punishment, and it is sometimes the case that a prisoner has no other friend in the wide world than his prison keeper. D. W. was a colored man sentenced to the Sing Sing Prison for twenty-one years by Recorder TALLMADGE. After serving faithfully fourteen years of his term, having acquired the good will of all the officers by his uniform good behavior, and withal become an old man of more than three score years and ten, the officers asked the Governor to restore him to his children, who were willing and able to support him during the short remnant of his life. The Governor did so. W. F. was sentenced to the Auburn Prison more than twenty years ago, for the term of his natural life. Now he is an idiot. The officers earnestly ask that he may be released from the prison. They are not aware that he has a friend in existence, and they know nothing of his crime or circumstances, save the brief record of his sentence. It is plain that the State Prison is not the proper place for him. His case was left by Gov. CLARK, with a multitude of others, unacted upon.

The following letter from Inspector KIRKPATRICK relates to one of the persons pardoned during the last week of Gov. CLARK'S term:

AUBURN, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1856.

His Excellency Myron H. Clark, Governor of New-York:

DEAR GOVERNOR: Some time since I stated to you that previous to your and my retirement I should ask of you a personal favor of granting a pardon to R. C., whose history and connections I talked over with you. His father and friends are of the most respectable of our citizens, and his offender has been committed when intoxicated. There is not a more honest, man than C. when sober. I speak of what I know when saying this, but the moment under the temptation of taking, what does not belong to him when in liquor. He was convicted in Erie County, June 1, 1856, of petit larceny, and sentenced to the Penitentiary. He is now in Chautauqua Co., from which place you will find a strong petition on file, headed by Gen. H., and dated by the most respectable citizens of that county, many of them well known to you, (as you stated at that time.) I trust that you will grant me this, probably my last request, and I think you will bear me witness that I have exerted my influence as strongly to prevent improper pardons as I have troubled you in granting others. I want inserted in this pardon (if granted) the condition to abstain wholly from intoxicating drinks. He solemnly pledges that he will never more taste them, but I should like to have his resolution backed up with this hanging over him.

With true regard, your often obliged friend,

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.

Another class of cases, probably the most numerous of all, is that of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment wholly disproportioned to their crimes. This arises from the arbitrary requirements of the law. Certain crimes are punishable by terms "not less" than five years or ten years, although these crimes may be committed under an almost infinite variety of circumstances.

M. K. opened a window of a dwelling-house, reached in, and took property valued at fifty-five cents. For this he was sentenced to State Prison for five years, the shortest time the law would allow. The Governor, at the end of two years, released him at the request of the Court and jury which convicted him.

The case of P. C., referred to above, comes under this head.

T. S., a boy of sixteen, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years, for burglary. As he was leaving the Court he remarked, audibly, "You call this a Court of Justice; I call it a Court of Injustice;" whereupon the Judge called him back and resentenced him to *fifteen* years imprisonment. The Governor, probably, deeming five years in the State Prison too severe a punishment for *impudence*, remitted about one-third of the extraordinary sentence. In this case the Governor had the sanction of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, before whom the case originally came, and also the concurrence of District-Attorney HALL and others. Other similar instances of disproportionate punishment may be added to these hereafter, if time and space in the *Journal* will permit.

Another class of cases calling for the interference of the Governor, is that of prisoners suffering under some fatal disease. The friends of such convicts often ask only that they may be allowed to minister to the wants of their dying relatives under some other roof than that of a prison. I remember the case of a young woman who plead long and earnestly for the pardon of her brother, who, according to the certificate of the Physician and Warden of the Clinton Prison, was fast sinking under the ravages of consumption. The young woman and her brother were the only children of parents long since deceased. Like many an orphan, he had been led into evil ways, and was now slowly dying in a prison. The Governor objected to pardoning him, on the ground, partly, that his sister was poor, earning her own living by honest industry, and unable to bear the burden and expense of her brother's support out of prison. Holding up her hands, she replied; "Governor, while I have these hands left, my poor brother shall never want." The Governor, after obtaining the concurrence of the District-Attorney, as usual, granted the pardon, and I learned that the young man, a few weeks afterwards, died under the care of his faithful friend.

S.

Railway Traveling to Washington—The Sorrows of a Reporter.

SUNBURY, Jan. 25, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned unfortunate found himself with his carpet-bag at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on Thursday last, at 12 o'clock, having just arrived by the Camden and Amboy route; and wishing to proceed to Washington, hired a carriage and drove to the station of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company. But to his surprise, on arriving there, he found collected some hundreds of persons, clamoring for information as to when the train would start, but the officials could give no answers to the thousands of questions propounded to them. They knew nothing. The train might start in an hour—in two, three, or not at all. We waited there with the patience which characterizes us for three hours, with nothing to cheer or enliven but a squabble between a negro and Irishman, the latter of whom, to our intense delight, had the worst of it. The President of the Board, or Superintendent, or some other "Jack in office," at length condescended to open his oracular lips, and inform us that *probably* a train would be in readiness to proceed at 6 o'clock P. M. We accordingly returned to our hotel, and at the appointed hour again repaired to the railroad station. We started at 8, and proceeded till within 30 miles of Baltimore, when, at midnight, we were suddenly stopped, and, after many inquiries from the conductor, ascertained that the morning train was ahead, with the locomotive off the track, and that we might make ourselves comfortable for a few hours. Charming prospect—four feet of snow on each side of us, not a drop of water to be had, and three squalling babies, who, disregarding the taps and slaps and threats of their "fond mothers," persisted in entertaining us with nursery music that brought to our recollection "the girls we had left behind us." We are of a sociable disposition. We never sit mum and silent in a rail road car, like Turks with pipes and coffee. Our invariable practice is to search out from among the passengers one who appears to be the most intelligent, and while away the time in "sweet discourse." In this instance we succeeded admirably. On our side sat a huge man, in a huge Russian cloak, cap and boots. He looked an original, and we attacked him. We were not disappointed. He had been in Russia, seen everybody and everything—the Emperor, the Coronation, the *fête* at Saint Petersburg, Cossacks and helmeted infantry. We pumped him well, and got more real information out him, than if we had devoted ourselves to a careful perusal of Mr. CORNER'S *History of Russia* for six months. But to return. When the morning broke the gentlemen passengers waded through the snow to the locomotive ahead of us, and there we found some half dozen Irishmen perspiring, and swearing with that particular gusto which distinguishes their race, endeavoring to get the locomotive on the track. *They had no screw-jack,*—no instrument of any description but logs of wood. Nice Railroad Company that! We wanted breakfast, and espying a cottage, knocked, went in, and were supplied most hospitably with coffee, which reminded us of blacking and water, and some curious compound called "cake"—bread of the consistency of leather soaked in vinegar, at the moderate charge of a dollar a head. Oh Maryland, thy hospitality we shall always remember to the hour of our death!

At about 6 o'clock the engine was placed on the track, and at noon we arrived at Baltimore. But the poor women suffered fearfully—18 hours in a railroad car, not a drop of water, with nothing to eat, and unable to descend, from the depth of the snow, and all this because the Railroad Company neglected to provide the engine with screw-jacks, &c. Reader! if ever thou dost travel on this road in Winter, provide thyself with a boned Turkey and a bottle of brandy and water, or of a verity thou wilt rue it—if in Summer, a bottle of claret, or a keg of water, will suffice. We arrived in Washington at 11 on Friday night.

J. T. R.

VERY LATE FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—The propeller *General Taylor* arrived at Ontonagon on the morning of Dec. 9, all right. She discharged her cargo, having entered the new harbor there, where she is laid up for the Winter. The Minnesota raised in the month of October 212,135 pounds of copper. The November product was 313,579 pounds. The work in the eastern part of the mine, on the south lode, requires this machinery, and it will make an important difference in the product of the mine during the coming Winter. The Rockland raised in the month of October 65,429 pounds—in November, 46,682 pounds. The falling off in the latter month is owing to the fact that the stamp-mill was not used on the Rockland stuff, but was employed in working up the Minnesota rock during that time.

☞ A lady stopped at the Madison House, Covington, Ky., with her husband and thirty-two children, young and hearty. She was about 60 years of age, but looked like the mother of all of them.

STATE AFFAIRS.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Bills Introduced—Cash Capital of Mutual Insurance Companies—Report on the Barr and Sickles Case, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26, 1857.

The Prohibitory Law, or something that shall take its place, was the prominent topic of debate in the House this morning. Of course no conclusion was reached, but there were evident manifestations of an intent to enact a very stringent license law.

DECIMAL CURRENCY.

Mr. VARNUM offered a resolution directing the introduction of a bill to fix the fees of County Clerks and other officers so as to accord with the United States currency. Good.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HASTEDT, relative to the City Court of Brooklyn. Abolishes that Court and transfers business to the Supreme Court.

Mr. FOOT, to protect purchasers of real estate at sales of partitions of lands owned by several persons.

By Mr. TAPPENBECKER, for the better regulation of the Police Department of the City of Brooklyn.

Also, in relation to Jurors in the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. FOOT, in relation to Jurors and a Commissioner of Jurors in the County of Kings.

JOHN J. BOLTON introduced a bill punishing by a fine of from $500 to $1,000, any one engaged in the Pawn Broker business in the City of New-York.

JOHN J. BOLTON brought in a bill legalizing the action of the Board of Supervisors of New-York City and County, in adopting a resolution on the 26th December, 1856, appointing a Clerk by the Receiver of Taxes to assist the Deputy Receiver.

By Mr. HAMPSON, constituting the husband and widow ultimate heirs.

By Mr. BRADBURN, legalizing divorce for willful desertion or such inhuman treatment as to endanger the life of either party.

CASH CAPITAL TO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

In the Senate, Mr. MADDEN reported a bill to allow the addition of a cash capital to Mutual Insurance Companies.

No dividend shall ever be made by any company incorporated under this act, whenever its capital stock is impaired, or when the making of such dividend would have the effect of impairing its capital stock; and any dividend so made shall subject each of such stockholders receiving the same to an individual liability to the creditors of said company, to the extent of such dividend received by him.

It shall be lawful for any mutual Insurance Company established or to be established in conformity with the provisions of the 4th section of the act, and having complied with the provisions of the 5th and 11th sections of the act—to unite a cash capital to any extent as an additional security to the members over and above its premium and stock notes, which additional cash capital shall be loaned and invested as provided in the 9th section, and such Company may allow an interest on such cash capital, and a participation in its profits, and the subscribers to such cash capital, whether payable in full or by installments, shall each be individually liable for the dues of said Company to the extent of his individual subscription, or such proportion thereof as shall be requisite in order to satisfy the debts of said Company, until he shall have paid his subscription in full; and such capital shall be liable as the capital stock of the Company in payment of its debts. The subscribers to such cash capital shall be entitled in the election of Trustees to one vote on each $100 of their stock. Regulations are provided for transfer.

The act to take effect immediately on all existing companies and to all proceedings had in progress for introducing a cash capital.

In another bill similar provisions are made in the case of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.

PRESERVATION OF SMALL BIRDS.

A bill was introduced which provides that it shall not be lawful for any person to kill or destroy, upon any lands not owned by himself, any of the following description of birds: The robin redbreast, blue birds, swallow, martin or swift, night or mosquito-hawk, wood-pecker, cat birds, high-tailed thrush or brown thrasher, mourning dove, meadow-lark or marsh quail, summer red-birds, hanging-bird, spider-bird, or wax bird, ground robin, bobolink or reed bird, and sparrow, under a penalty of $10. This penalty is also applicable in cases of the destruction of the above enumerated birds.

SALARY OF THE BANK SUPERINTENDENT.

A memorial was received from many of the prominent bankers of Albany, asking that the salary of the Bank Superintendent be increased to $5,000.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

An act was introduced amendatory of the sixth section of this incorporation, so that it shall provide that the general business and object of the Corporation shall be to receive on deposit savings, not to exceed $5,000 from any individual, and invest the same in State or United States stocks, or in the stocks or bonds of any city authorized to be issued by the Legislature of the State, for the use, interest and advantage of the said depositors. It authorizes the Corporation to accumulate an amount not to exceed five per cent. on the amount of deposits therein, to meet any contingency of loss in its business, which amount shall be invested for the security of its depositors.

THE WAR OF THE BANKERS.

A memorial from SAMUEL HOLLISTER, President of the Bank of Hornellsville, and other Bankers was received, asking for the passage of a law, under severe penalties, prohibiting all Banks in the Cities of New-York, Albany and Troy, by their agents or otherwise, from presenting any of the notes of country banks which they shall have received at a discount until they have been presented at the agency of such Bank in one of those cities for redemption at the legal rate, and payment of *the same been refused.*

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. BROOKS moved the following resolution which, at the request of Mr. UPHAM, was allowed to lie on the table.

Resolved, That the Attorney-General inform the Senate whether in his opinion, under section 2, article 10 of the Constitution, it is in the power of the Legislature of the State, or the Governor of the State, with or without the consent of the Senate, to appoint City or County officers to administer any duties appertaining solely to the Cities and Counties of the State, and whether such powers exist in regard to any departments of Government already in power, or which may be established by law.

GIVING AND TAKING BAIL.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill which provides, that, upon the arrest of any person charged with any criminal offence, which shall be bailable, the magistrate before whom such person shall be brought may discharge such person from custody upon sufficient surety, and the recognizance shall continue in full force until the termination of the examination.

LOAN COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. BROOKS noticed a bill to amend the Revised Statutes by reducing the number of Loan Commissioners to one from each county.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

Mr. UPHAM introduced a bill which provides that the Auditor of the Canal Department shall be elected by the people, and further providing that he shall be a member of the Letting Board.

THE CONTESTED SEAT.

The new Committee raised by the Senate to inquire into the right of THOMAS J. BARR, to occupy the seat now devoted to the use of Mr. SICKLES, made the following report this morning:

Report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the matter of Thomas J. Barr, contesting the seat of Daniel E. Sickles:

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred the petition of THOMAS J. BARR, claiming the seat of DANIEL E. SICKLES, the sitting member, report:

That the contestant, THOMAS J. BARR, and the sitting member, DANIEL E. SICKLES, were, at the annual State election in the year 1856, candidates for the office of Senator, from the Third Senatorial District of this State. That for such office, Mr. SICKLES obtained the certificate of election, having received, according to the returns of the Inspectors on file in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, a plurality of the Senatorial votes cast in said District, and a majority over the contestant of two hundred and thirty-one. It is claimed, however, on the part of the contestant, that, notwithstanding these facts, he is justly entitled to the seat now held by Mr. SICKLES, on the ground that the whole Senatorial vote polled in election District No. 2, in the First Ward of New-York, and comprised in the Third Senatorial District, and in which the sitting member received three hundred and ninety-one votes, and the contestant fifty, should be entirely disregarded on account of gross irregularities in the canvassing of the votes in such election district, and in which case the contestant would have a clear majority in the Senatorial District of ninety votes over the sitting member.

The petition of the contestant—a copy of which the Committee have annexed to their report—alleges, among other things of minor importance, the following irregularities in conducting the canvass in election district number two; and which allegations were met, on the part of the sitting member, by a general denial:

First—That after the polls had been closed, and the canvassing commenced, two additional Inspectors were appointed and sworn by the Chairman of the Board, and who assisted in counting the votes; and that while so engaged, two of the original Inspectors withdrew from the canvass, leaving the same to be completed by the remaining original Inspector and the two individuals appointed by the Chairman.

Second—That before the canvassing of the votes was completed, a man by the name of SMITH was sworn as an Inspector, and took part in counting and canvassing the votes.

Third—That during a portion of the time when the canvass was progressing none of the original Inspectors were present, but the books and canvassing were wholly in the hands of the newly-constituted Inspectors.

Fourth—That after the canvassing had commenced, an adjournment took place to the station-house, and the ballot-boxes there left without being in charge of the Inspectors, and that the canvass was finally completed there at the station-house; and, that the political friends of the contestant, and other citizens, were refused admittance to the room while the canvass was progressing at the station house.

The Committee further report, that the contestant and sitting member have, at several different times, appeared with their witnesses and counsel, before the Committee, and exhibited their respective proofs and allegations; and that the Committee find therefrom and now report the following facts:

First—The Committee find no satisfactory evidence of any illegal interference on the part of third persons, during the time that the polling of the votes was progressing in election district number two.

Second—The Committee find no evidence of irregularity or wrong in the canvassing of the State and Senatorial tickets, but on the contrary, from the evidence that the same was conducted in due form of law, and the result when ascertained publicly announced.

Third—The Committee find, in ascertaining the city and county tickets, that persons other than the original Inspectors, were appointed by the Canvassers and sworn as additional Inspectors, and acted in canvassing the city and county votes; but the Committee find no evidence of fraud on the part of such additional Inspectors, and as to their votes they number but seven, and the contestant has left sufficient majority (he having one of three of the original Inspectors) at all times in the room where the canvass was progressing.

Fourth—The Committee find, after the State, Senatorial, City and County tickets had been canvassed, that an adjournment took place to the station-house, in Ward number one, and where the canvass was finally completed.

Sixth—The Committee find and report, as a conclusion of law arising from the foregoing facts, that the contestant, THOMAS J. BARR, is not entitled to the seat of DANIEL E. SICKLES, the sitting member, and that in accordance therewith, the Committee present and ask the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner, THOMAS J. BARR, to be admitted to the seat now occupied by DANIEL E. SICKLES, in the Senate of the State of New-York, as the Representative from the Third Senatorial District, be and the same is hereby denied.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN K. HALE,
WILLIAM KELLY,
JAMES NOXON.

I presume this settles the question, although the vote will not be taken until Wednesday, the day fixed by the resolution extending the time in which Committee should hear and determine the testimony.

LEO.

Fashions for January.

From Le Follet.

The anticipation of the festivities incidental to *la jour de l'an* is invariably an important period with our principal artists whose ingenuity and taste are engaged in the various departments of dress.

The *casque-jupe*, as we have before observed, is still the most fashionable style.

Almost all mantelets possess more or less of the shawl shape.

The *Turcs* of the present season is the long double shawls, in stripes of bright contrasting colors, with black or gold borders, and deep fringe, the color of the ground.

Walking dresses are always made with basques. Bretelles are less worn with them, and, when adopted, are cut open on the shoulders, and joined in a point behind. Dresses without basques are made high, buttoned and trimmed with brandenburg, more or less rich, or with only three rows of buttons. Sometimes, besides these three rows at front, two others are placed in the form of a V from the shoulders to the waist. Over a dark blue taffetas, with five flounces scalloped, are a basquine of black velvet, fitting the figure, with a very full skirt, reaching a little below the knee, and set in large plaits.

At dinner dresses, the following are very *recherché*: A dove-colored taffetas, with five flounces edged with a Grecque trimming of pomona velvet. Body a la Raphael, without basques, high over the shoulders, and half-high at front, trimmed round to match the flounces. Sleeves a la Grecque. Chemisette and under-sleeves of white lace. Another very pretty toilette was a dress of white and silver glace taffetas, with two skirts. The upper one was open at each side, and trimmed round the bottom and openings with a wide sky-blue ribbon. Upon these ribbons were blue bells of passementerie.

We cannot much change in the style of bonnets for the present month. Our artists are, however, making skillful use of the fashionable materials for this Winter, as will be seen by the following descriptions:

A white terry velvet bonnet, very small, thrown back at the cheeks; and the crown rather round and falling. The curtain, or rather three curtains, made, the top one of terry, the second of corise velvet, and third of [illegible] blonde. The middle curtain is made much narrower than the others.

Another white velvet bonnet, very [illegible] Another of [illegible] trimmed [illegible] A charming bonnet for a young lady was of blue velvet, with double curtain—the one velvet, the other Louise blue terry velvet; on each side of the front were bouquets of flowers, half blue and half black; the inside of the bonnet trimmed with the same flowers and blonde.

Some of our *couturiers* have displayed great taste in the manufacture of that which forms so great an essential to the comfort of its fair wearer—we refer to the *sortie de bal*.

We cite one of white Cashmere, entirely covered with embroidery of flos silk, in China rose, blue and black, mixed with gold and silver—the design and mixture of color displaying great novelty and elegance. A fringe of the same color, sprinkled with gold and silver, surrounded this graceful cloak, which was made in large plaits, forming sleeves, and descending in points in front. A small high collar, slightly turned back, and fastened at the throat with two large gold buttons, from which hung two long tassels of silk and gold, completed this elegant *pardessis*.

A *pardessus* of black velvet, trimmed with wide guipure, at the top of which a wreath of oak leaves, embroidered in violet silk and black jet, was in very good taste; as also one of plain ruby velvet, lined with white plush.

The most elegant mantles for visiting are those made of blue, ruby, or violet velvet, embroidered in white silk and lined with white plush, trimmed with a white medallion fringe. Nothing can be more *distingué* and elegant than this embroidery, which resembles rivers of pearls on the rich shades of ruby, purple, sapphire blue, or emerald green. We have seen the same style of embroidery used with great effect on the flounces of moire dresses.

The Deep-Sea Soundings of the Arctic—Lieut. Maury.

Lieut. MAURY replies, through the *Union*, to the assaults that have been made upon him in consequence of his criticisms upon Lieut. BERRYMAN'S deep-sea soundings in the *Arctic*.

Lieut. MAURY shows that the authority under which Mr. BERRYMAN acted, invested the Superintendent of the Observatory with power to examine and report upon the manner in which the work had been conducted. Mr. MAURY still contends that the results of the *Arctic's* trip are exceedingly imperfect and untrustworthy. Many of the blanks in the *Arctic's* log, he says, came back unfilled, and others are palpably erroneous. The following errors are particularly specified:

"For instance, the wet-bulb thermometer is generally recorded as higher than the dry; and as for the deep-sea soundings, this record is so meagre in detail as of itself to excite suspicion. The rate of descent of the sounding-lead is nowhere mentioned; the mere fact that a sounding was made at such a time of day, with or without bottom, is given, and that is about all.

The sounding machine used is new. The depth was to be told, not by the length of the line, but by the *revolutions of a screw* that went down with the lead; yet there is no mention made of any trial for testing the accuracy of this screw, or of any experiments for *determining its errors*; and that the sources of error in this contrivance are abundant is obvious."

FATAL ACCIDENT AND CRIME IN MILWAUKEE.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that on Monday week two Germans employed as masons on an arched cellar, being built on the corner of Main and Johnson streets, for Mr. GALLENKEMP, of the Washington Brewery, were killed by the falling of either the dirt or arch. The first was imbedded up to his neck, and called to the others—"Brothers, come and help me." The other one ran to help him, when more of the earth and arch fell, and both were completely imbedded, killing them instantly. A third, who ran with the second to the assistance of the first man, was partly buried in the falling earth, but succeeded by a desperate struggle in treading up the earth as it fell, and managed *to extricate himself, leaving his boots in the* ground and part of his pantaloons. The bodies of the two men were dug out as soon as possible.

The same paper says: We were informed yesterday that an examination was to be held before Justice SHUMWAY, of Wauwatosa, in which a man named ALLMAIER was charged with the murder or manslaughter of his son, a small boy, by striking him on the head, and fracturing his skull with a hammer or axe. The boy, we are informed, was sent by his father several days ago for some whisky, and returned unable to get it; whereupon it is claimed the father struck him on the head, inflicting a wound that caused his death, which occurred on Friday last. An inquest was held and the father arrested.

THE FIRE AT AMHERST.—By the recent fire at Amherst College several of the students met with serious losses. Some escaped with such apparel as they happened to have on; others caught up an overcoat and ran for their lives. The Society of Inquiry have lost their museum, containing curiosities from all parts of the world, contributed by missionaries. Any contributions in aid of the College or of individuals may be addressed to Rev. Dr. WILLIAM A. STEARNS, President of the Institution.

The Newly Discovered Ruins of an Ancient Greek City.

THE CRIMEA ONCE THE SEAT OF A POWERFUL NATION.

SUNDAY, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1856.

It is nearly a year since I give your readers some geographical notices of the Crimea, with an account of the recent interesting finds and discoveries of the remnant of certain places to which the world has become celebrated. Many think the site of battle has ceased, and the murderous grapnel which had poured down from a great all parts of Europe, like a new crusade, upon its rocks, has ceased to rend the ground which was recently dyed the gore of the civilized world, is fast sinking into its former insignificance and oblivion. The fields of arms, indeed, famed on that character and distant rock of the Czar's domain, will give it a *historic* interest almost equal to that of the Flood, while apart from this it will again become one of the most dull and unfrequented parts of the civilized world.

An overruling Providence, however, to which hangs all human hope, often educes surprising good from the greatest evil—civilization, order, science, and religion following—even the three-headed chariot of Mars. This another harvesting is a lower or a gainer, the depredations of geography and statistics are certain to be succeeded by the discovery of interesting information, and to departments was already been acquired respecting the Crimea and the regions of the Euxine. Our connection with Kertch, and the events of the late war, which is sure to be greatly increased by the treaty which the treaty of peace gives to commerce and travel.

But history itself is becoming scientized by the war, discoveries having been made in consequence, sometimes by hardship, and sometimes in pursuance of systematic research, which bring to light things slightly recorded, or else passed from the memory of men.

The Crimea, or Orim Tartary, was known by the ancients as the *Chersonesus Taurica*, and is a peninsula 210 miles long by 125 wide, projecting into the Black Sea on the south, and joined to Russia by a narrow strip of land on the north. The Sea of Azof is its boundary on the east, which is connected with the Black Sea by the narrow Strait of Taman, or Jenikale, as it is sometimes called. The Crimea contains only about 5,000 square miles, and consequently in territory is about equal to the State of Connecticut. The Strait of Taman was called by the ancients the Taurican Bosphorus, or Cimmerian, to distinguish it from the Bosphorus uniting the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea. The Greeks gave the name Bosphorus, i. e. "What an ox may swim across," to these Straits, to denote their width, which, after all, gives but a vague idea. The Cimmerian, however, is much the narrower of the two, the Russian fortis on which could easily have destroyed the British fleet which penetrated into the Sea of Azof, had they who manned them had adequate ammunition and courage.

The Cimmerian Bosphorus was the extreme limit of Grecian colonization in this direction, and was once the seat of one of the most flourishing Greek settlements. The Greeks found the Peninsula inhabited by a race called *Cimerii*, from whom comes the word *Crimea*, the name of their country. A Greek colony, from Miletus, in Asia Minor, the city where Paul took his final farewell of his brethren of Ephesus, was founded about 500 years before Christ, near the present town of *Kertch*, which is situated on the Strait between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, and was a place of much importance and notoriety during the latter part of the war. The Colony of Cherson was established about the same time, near Itskermann, where English blood was poured so profusely. History records that the Cimmerians were expelled, and succeeded by the Tauri, a savage and cruel race, who offered human sacrifices to their gods, and lived in the dwellings cut of the solid rock, which may be seen at the present day about the town of Kertch. The Scythians descended from the mountains of Thibet, in Tartary, and in turn conquered the Tauri. But the Greek Colonists had the control of Pontus on the opposite coast of the Black Sea, and crossing over in force, expelled the Scythians, and founded a kingdom of their own; and, such was the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the enterprise and industry of the people, that it soon attained to great prosperity, and became the granary of Athens. The new city, which they built near the present site of Kertch, they dedicated to the god Pan, giving it the name *Panticapæum*; and the vine being found to grow there luxuriantly, the colonists very naturally joined the worship of Bacchus with that of Pan. About fifty years before Christ, this city became subject to the Kings of Pontus, the same that, in time, was also ruled in Pontus, had been subdued by the same nation. A. D. 375 this colony was utterly destroyed by the Huns, who were then spreading their ravages far and wide, to whom one barbarous horde succeeded after another, till the year 1260, when the Genoese, the adventurous merchant princes of the age, took possession of the territory, which they held till they were expelled by the Turks in 1473, who were in turn dispossessed by the Russians in 1771, who have since held undisturbed possession of the Crimea till the late war.

Panticapæum was built upon a plateau extending along a range of heights, and needed no art to add to the beauty of its situation, the sea washing it on three sides, and its heights commanding an extended view of the [illegible] country and of the coast of Circassia on the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1857.

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The Character of Congress.

We have expressed our opinions fully concerning the new law respecting testimony just passed by Congress. But bad as we deem it, so far as the investigation now in progress is concerned, we are glad it has been enacted, for it will leave the Committee no excuse for failure in the duty with which they have been charged. It will now be their own fault, if they fail to sift to the foundation all the charges that have been current concerning corruption and misconduct in Congress. They have it now in their power to summon anybody they choose as witnesses,—to put to them whatever questions they may consider pertinent, and to *force* them to answer under the penalties of fine and imprisonment. They can now call, not only upon newspaper correspondents, but upon applicants for relief, lobby agents and members of Congress themselves, and compel them to respond. If a Committee clothed with such powers fails, either to fasten guilt upon guilty parties or to clear the skirts of Congress from suspicion on this subject, the blame must be to some extent its own.

We believe the Committee is thoroughly in earnest in its attempt to ascertain the truth; and we shall expect from it an increased energy of action corresponding to the increased powers with which it has been invested. Its members must be perfectly aware that the public at large will not be satisfied with any half way discharge of the duties that have been laid upon them. The belief that corruption exists in Congress is too general and too deeply rooted to be charged except upon the clearest and the strongest proof. Notwithstanding the abuse that has been heaped upon the Public Press in both Houses in connection with this matter, it is a significant fact that not a solitary member of either branch has declared his disbelief of the charges made. On the contrary it has been conceded on every side that there was room for suspicion and for inquiry,—that the public had lost all confidence in the integrity of Congress and that corruption did undoubtedly exist. One of the oldest members of the Senate declared that "corruption and irresponsibility have crept into Congress, which would have shocked our ancestors,—and that stock-jobbers and speculators have usurped the control of legislation." Another remarked that these charges had been made for years past,—and still another said that "corruption must pass unrebuked unless the Committee should be armed with power to drag it forth. The fact *that the DAILY TIMES made these charges would* have had but little weight, if it had not been known and felt that it merely embodied the universal conviction of the public mind. The Times said what the People *thought*, and it was this fact which gave weight and consequence to its words.

The *National Intelligencer* has a long and able article upon the injury which the country must suffer from a loss of public confidence in Congress: and it seems indirectly to censure those journals which give currency to statements calculated to impair that confidence. The censure is unjust. If such statements are true, justice to the country demands that they should be put forth. If there is only reasonable *ground for suspecting them to be true, they* should be brought promptly and decisively to the attention of those concerned. Confidence in Congress is destroyed by the *fact* of corruption in its counsels: and the concealment or suppression of the fact perpetuates the evil and augments the injury. It is only by proclaiming it, that inquiry can be stimulated and the means afforded for providing a remedy. When Congress feels that public opinion demands a thorough investigation of the fact, then, and not till then, will it be ordered; and the organ through which the demands of public opinion are made is the Public Press.

As a matter of course such statements should only be made upon satisfactory evidence of their substantial truth. That such evidence exists in the present case, there is not an intelligent person in the country, at all acquainted with the facts, who entertains the slightest doubt. We venture the assertion that not a single man can be found, who has been to Washington for the last two years for the purpose of securing the passage of any measure involving the payment of any considerable sum of money to individuals or to corporations, *who has not come back satisfied of the existence of corruption in Congress.* We have not the slightest doubt that the proprietors of the Collins' line of steamships;—the applicants for mail contracts for rival lines;—the parties interested in the repayment of the duties on railroad iron;—those interested in the refunding of duties paid for goods consumed in the great fire of this City;—the parties most directly concerned in securing the repeal of the duties on foreign Sugar and foreign Wool;—in short, that all who have attempted to secure the passage of bills that would be of any pecuniary benefit, directly or indirectly, to themselves, are *perfectly satisfied* that the payment of money to members of Congress was absolutely essential to the accomplishment of the objects they had in view. In some instances, members themselves have told them so. In others they have been told by men who make brokerage of this kind their business. But of the fact itself, they have not been left in the slightest doubt. The Committee is now in possession, if we are not misinformed, of an original order drawn upon the Clerk of the House by the Proprietor of a book which he desired Congress to purchase, *for fifteen thousand dollars*, to be paid out of the purchase money for distribution among members who were to secure its passage. What is the duty of the Press in regard to such facts as these? Are they to be stifled lest the character of Congress should be stained by the mention of them?

We do not believe it. We believe they should be made known,—that the *suspicion* of them, if it amount to nothing more, should be proclaimed, and that Congress should be called upon to relieve itself from the odium they involve. No one supposes that the whole body is involved in the guilt or the reproach of such transactions. The number of members who are involved is probably small:—but the whole body must share the blame if it fails to detect the guilty, and brand them as they deserve.

Shall We Repeal the Sugar Tax?

For several years there has been no question before Congress which has attracted more general attention, than the proposition now entertained, to abolish the duty on imported Sugar. Every person in the United States is directly interested in this question; for all men, women and children are consumers of Sugar; and if it were submitted to the people, to-day, to decide whether the present tax on this necessary of life shall be continued or abolished, there would be an almost unanimous vote to abolish it.

The agitation of this subject was commenced in the present Congress by Mr. Houston, Senator from Texas; who, early in December last, submitted to the United States Senate a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of suspending, for two years, the present duty on Sugar. A few days after, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill abolishing the duty entirely. Then Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, reported to the House a Tariff bill in which the Sugar duty was reduced from 30 per cent. to 24 per cent.; and, still later, Mr. Boyce, of South-Carolina, reported another Tariff bill in which the Sugar duty was reduced one-third—that is, to 20 per cent. So it seems that the question of reducing or repealing this tax has attracted a general interest, which has originated in no sectional feeling and is supported by no "geographical party."

Yet, in spite of these demonstrations, we see here and there an effort made to stem the popular sentiment on this subject. The *Journal of Commerce* has exhibited a petulance of sectional feeling about the proposed removal *of this tax, which is as unreasonable as it is* unnecessary—now that its favorite candidate has been elected President. It has opposed the measure, stigmatizing it as a scheme "caught at by the Abolitionists and their co-adjutors with the eagerness of desperation, in the hope that something will result therefrom to damage the interests of the slaveholding States,"—a declaration that perfectly accords with the political bigotry of a purely partisan print, but which will not square very well with the "national" and "free-trade" theories, which that journal has preached for a life-time. The New-York *Tribune*, the Boston *Journal*, the Albany *Evening Journal*, papers politically opposed to the Administration, have joined the *Journal of Commerce* in resisting the repeal of the sugar tax; not, however, actuated by the sectionalism of our Wall-street cotemporary, but influenced by their respect for the old and impracticable theories of "protection." The *Tribune*—which is probably one of the Abolition desperadoes slapped by the *Journal of Commerce*—in considering this subject, has exhibited an intensity of benevolence characteristic of good old Uncle Toby. Like Uncle Toby, the *Tribune* has a hobby—the Sugar Millet; *and, for the sake of this, it is willing to "protect"* the sugar cane even by increasing the present exorbitant tax on *sugar!*—an amiability which will scarcely be appreciated by the Hard-Shells of the Democracy.

The opposition expressed by these journals has at last been responded to, from a solitary parish of Louisiana; a parish containing 6,270 inhabitants, of whom 1,920 are free, and 4,350 are slaves. A late number of the New-Orleans *Crescent* informs us that, on the 5th inst., the sugar planters of the parish of West Baton Rouge met to consider the proposition, which *has now become popular*, of abolishing the duty on imported sugar. At this meeting, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and forwarded to the Southern members of Congress:

Whereas, A bill is now pending before the Congress of the United States to suspend the duty on sugar and molasses for the space of two years; and whereas, there appears to be a disposition on the part of Congress to sustain said bill;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Sugar Planters of West Baton Rouge, in Convention assembled:

1. That the passage of said bill would be partial and extremely unjust. That the present duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem gives but small protection at best to the sugar planter. That the culture of sugar cane in Louisiana has already become very precarious, by reason of the severe frosts and the general depreciation of seed cane.

2. That if the duty should be taken off, or even suspended for two years, it will drive many sugar planters from growing cane, and ruin others who are now deeply involved in debt.

3. That whenever Congress shall see proper to take all duties of all kinds off, and abolish the present system of imposts, although not advocating such a policy, we will not murmur. But that we do most solemnly protest in the name of even-handed justice, against being made the victims of partial legislation.

If these resolutions express, as we suppose they do, all that can be reasonably said against the abolition of the sugar tax, then the advocates of the tax had better abandon their case. These planters, who fear that they are to be made "the victims of partial legislation," acknowledge that the tax affords them no "protection" of any value; and yet they ask Congress to continue it. They acknowledge that the culture of sugar cane in Louisiana has become "very precarious;" and yet they clamor for "protection" in forcing its culture. At the same time, they "will not murmur" against a free trade in sugar if Congress will only abolish all imposts and establish a universal free-trade. Boil down these arguments in the sugar mill, and the result is: The protective duty of 30 per cent. is no protection to us sugar planters; but we must have the duty continued! Free trade in sugar will suit us just as well; but we shall be ruined if the protection is removed! Evidently the planters of West Baton Rouge are not versed in the principles of political economy. We trust that Mr. Buchanan will not take his Secretary of the Treasury from that neighborood.

But the fact, stated in these resolutions, concerning the precarious growth of the sugar cane in Louisiana, is the best reason that can be desired for abolishing the sugar duty. The sugar cane is an exotic plant, and experience has proved that it cannot be successfully or profitably cultivated in Louisiana, where nine-tenths of all our domestic cane-sugar is made. The sugar product of that State ranges as low as from 500 to 1,000 pounds to the acre; while in Cuba, the average product is 4,000 pounds to the acre, in Brazil 5,000 pounds, and in Mauritius 6,000 pounds. The early frosts that visit that State, the general thriftlessness of its agriculturists, the exhaustion of its soil, and the immense cost of the fertilizers required to make its soil productive of the cane, are causes which have combined, year after year, to reduce the sugar crops of Louisiana, until its annual product has now fallen to about 200,000 pounds. The cultivation of sugar there has passed its zenith, and the planters are gradually converting their cane plantations into cotton fields. In 1852 there were 1,491 sugar houses in that State; in 1855 the number had decreased to 1,299; and at the present time it is much smaller.

To corroborate the statement in these resolutions to which we have referred, we quote the following paragraph from a late number of the West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter*:

"One of the heaviest frosts we have ever seen fell on Saturday night last. Our planters are stirring themselves to get their cane under ground. We notice that seven in the upper part of the parish have commenced grinding. Some three months ago it was calculated that 2,000 hogsheads would be made, but we *will be content if our parish yield 1,500. Seed cane,* whenever it can be found, sells readily for $250 per acre, and some that we have seen sold at that price, *would not, if ground, make a hogshead to the acre.*"

At the same time, the Plaquemine *Sentinel*, representing a large sugar district, says:

"The sugar-making season will be of short duration in this parish the present year. A friend who has taken some little trouble to inquire into the state of the sugar crop in sedistrict embraced within four miles above the Plaquemine and eight miles below it, (including the bayous Plaquemine and Jacob,) says that, in this portion of the parish *there are eight plantations that will make no sugar at all, three that will make 'a little,' seven that will make forty or fifty hogsheads, two that will make about one hundred and two about one hundred and fifty.* These are mainly large planters. We feel assured that this statement will give a pretty correct idea of sugar-making or the sugar-crop in Iberville for the year 1856."

This is condemning "protection" to the sugar-planters out of their own mouths; but these statements reveal nothing new in the history of the sugar culture of Louisiana. The crop of sugar in that State, always irregular, has rapidly and steadily diminished since 1853.

The crop of 1853 was 449,324 hogsheads.
The crop of 1854 was 346,633 hogsheads.
The crop of 1855 was 231,427 hogsheads.
The crop of 1856 about 80,000 hogsheads.

These hogsheads contain an average of 1,100 pounds of sugar each. The small crop of 1853, now coming forward, will not be sufficient to supply even the wants of the Southern Mississippi valley; that section of the country having taken from New-Orleans in 1854, for consumption, 142,763 hogsheads, and in 1855, 183,027 hogsheads. This does not include the consumption of New-Orleans and its neighborhood; where, in 1856, *foreign sugar* to the amount of 11,579 tons (of 2,240 pounds) was imported for consumption, while 12,892 tons were imported at other ports south of Baltimore.

If Louisiana cannot make sugar enough to supply its own wants, and the wants of its immediate neighborhood, of what use is a protective sugar duty? It is certainly a direct tax upon every man, woman, and child in the United States, especially in the Northern, Middle, and Western States, which are now entirely dependent upon foreign countries for their supplies of this necessary of life.

The importations of foreign sugar into the United States are rapidly increasing, and the cost of sugar remains at famine prices.

The importations in 1854 were 163,925 tons.
The importations in 1855, 208,064 tons.
The importations in 1856, 275,662 tons.

And as the last crop of Louisiana sugar is comparatively insignificant, the importations of the present year will greatly exceed those of any previous year, and will probably not be less than 350,000 tons! The question now presented to the people of this country is—Shall we continue to pay a tax of $30 on every $100 worth of this sugar? To this question the people in every section are already responding No! and Congress will do well to heed this response!

American Interests in China.

From the tenor of the news brought by the *Persia*, it is sufficiently apparent that the leading commercial nations of Europe are prepared for prompt and energetic action in Chinese affairs. They are *determined to obtain*, by force if necessary, an extension of commercial privileges, and full security for their subjects in the prosecution of legitimate enterprise within the Chinese dominions. To place these advantages on a reliable basis, they will, in all probability, compel the Emperor of China to receive their respective ambassadors at his court. This, indeed, seems to be the only practical way of bringing the Celestial Empire within the compass of civilized nations. Hitherto, the consuls of foreign nations, when they had reparation to demand, could only communicate with inferior officials. Their complaints, as we have seen, have been almost always treated with indifference or contempt. These petty satraps, under no responsibility save to the Emperor, and taking care to keep him in profound ignorance of passing events, have thus been able to persecute at discretion the "outside barbarian" whom they regard with the hatred and suspicion that the grossest ignorance can engender. A movement, therefore, by any interested power to ignore altogether these minor dignitaries, and deal directly with the supreme and only responsible authority, is eminently proper and just. It is the only effectual way to obtain such security for trade as China should be compelled to yield.

Though the late outbreak at Canton may have hurried matters forward, it has been for some time the settled policy of both France and England, to obtain free commerce and communication with every part of the Chinese Empire. Recent developments go far to show that the bombardment by Admiral Seymour was in pursuance of a preconcerted plan, the principal features of which were arranged by the British and French Cabinets. There are divers circumstances that bear out this supposition. We hear, in the first place, of the departure of a French fleet, under instructions to compel the reception of a French Ambassador at Pekin. An interval elapses, and, at the time when this fleet is daily expected, the bombardment by the English is commenced. Directly the news has reached London, ministerial papers announce that the interests of British commerce in China demand a new treaty with that empire, and the immediate admission of an Ambassador at the Court of Pekin. The French press, always under Government supervision, back this pretension, and justify, without an exception, the attack upon Canton. We have, in fact, every possible confirmation of the supposition that, on the China question, the policy of France and England is united and identical. That the commercial interests of these two powers will be considerably improved by the new relations that will be forced upon the Chinese Empire, we do not entertain a doubt.

These facts should be sufficient inducement for our Government to move at once in the matter. Our commercial interests in the celestial empire are as great, if not greater, than those of France and England. We, too, require an Ambassador at Pekin, with ready access to the Emperor, for the protection of American citizens and American commerce. We, too, require a new treaty granting our people free access to all parts of the empire for commercial purposes. The London *Times*, in an article recently transferred to our columns, argues well when it says that China must be brought into full communication with the civilized world. But while such an important work is being accomplished by European nations, it does not become the United States, as a first-class commercial Power, to be idle, or neglect to obtain every advantage and every privilege that may be conceded by the Emperor of China to either France, England or Russia.

Impediments to Street Travel.—Snow and ice are by no means unlooked for accompaniments of cold weather in New-York; on the contrary, they are visitations that may be looked for with a certainty. But our City authorities are never prepared for such obstructions to the commerce of our streets, and when they do come make no attempt to be rid of them. Last Winter our streets were very nearly impassable for quite two months, and our business men must have suffered seriously in their affairs in consequence. This year we have not quite so much snow, but we have quite enough to render the travel in our thoroughfare both difficult and dangerous. Yet no attempts even are made to free the snow and ice which so seriously obstruct travel and business. The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps appears to have an abiding faith in a thaw; but no thaw can be expected to clear the streets before the middle of March. The authorities of Boston have cut a channel in the ice three miles long, to let out the Cunard steamer from her dock; for, unless this was done, the steamships would not be allowed to go to Boston in Winter. To secure this business *to the city, the Government grants every facility* to entrance and departure of the steamers. If Boston can afford to do so much for the sake of one line of steamships, New-York might well afford to clear the streets of snow for the sake of the whole business of our commercial metropolis.

The Legislature.—In the Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the proposition to appropriate $150,000 for the benefit of the soldiers of 1812, and on the bill to amend the general Banking Law. Notice was given of intention to introduce a bill for the organization of an Insurance Bureau, and making it imperative on Insurance Companies to deposit a proportion of their securities in the Bank Department, the better to secure policy-holders. Notice was also given of bills to amend the General Insurance Law and the General Railroad Law—the latter with a view to perfect the titles to lands *held by railroads*. A concurrent resolution was offered, and laid over *under the rules, to amend the Constitution* so as to entitle every male citizen twenty-one years of age, who can read the English language, and has the other existing requirements, to a vote. The bill providing *for an increase of the capital of* Insurance Companies was passed.

In the Assembly, the special Committe for the equalization of State assessments and taxes was appointed. The bill ceding jurisdiction over the Brick Church and other property in this City to the United States was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and finally passed in Committee, after being amended so as to reserve to the State of New-York the right to serve criminal process within the bounds of the property, and providing that joint jurisdiction shall cease when the property ceases to be occupied by the United States. The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, but before the question on agreeing with the report was taken, the hour of adjournment arrived.

Congress.—In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from the Havana Society of Massachusetts, asking for a grant of $20,000 for the establishment and support of life-boat and mortar stations on the coast of that State. A memorial was presented from Horatio Hubbell, of Pennsylvania, asking the recognition of his rights as the projector of the Submarine Telegraph. The subject having passed from the Senate, the memorial was tabled. The Indian Appropriation bill was debated.

In the House, an amended Tariff bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, reducing the annual revenue $14,000,000. The bill giving to each branch of Congress the entire control of its contingent fund was discussed. The Submarine Telegraph bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. In Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, the President's Message was again discussed.

Death of Preston S. Brooks.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington announces this event, which took place at Brown's Hotel, in that city, last evening. It seems that he had for several days been suffering from a severe cold, but was apparently speedily recovering from its effects, when he was suddenly seized with croup, and expired in about ten minutes. He was Representative in Congress from the Edgefield District of South Carolina, in which capacity he would never, probably, have attracted any considerable attention, had it not been for his assault on Senator Sumner, during the first session of the present Congress.

Encouraging for Lord Napier, and Interesting to the Next Administration.—The London *Times* says: "We wish Lord Napier joy of his appointment. If he forgets well-nigh all he has ever learnt, and takes warning by the example of his predecessors, he may do his country good service, even at Washington."

We fear that by the time the new British Ambassador shall have forgotten all he knows—presuming he must have learnt something during his diplomatic career—it will be too late for him to do much good for his country. The family name of the new Ambassador was fastened upon his ancestor by a pun made by an ancient king of Scotland, who, to express his admiration of his subject's virtues, said he had "nae peer" in his kingdom. But, judging of the descendant of this peerless ancestor, from the remarks of our London cotemporary, it would not have been very difficult to find his peer, if not his superior, among the available young men attached to the diplomatic service.

Perfectly Safe.—The Editor of the *Herald* says that "for *his* part he is not afraid of being garroted by the new law of Congress to compel witnesses to testify." His confidence is perfectly well grounded. He is n't in the slightest danger, for he will never be called on to testify in any human tribunal. He may sleep in perfect security—his neck is safe, on *this* score, at all events.

It is a little curious to see with what utter indifference the most astounding revelations of the *Herald* are uniformly received everywhere, and especially in Washington. Probably there hasn't been a week for the last two years in which the *Herald's* hair has not stood on end at the awful corruption of Congress. It has been making the most spasmodic and painful exertions to attract somebody's attention by these disclosures;—but not a dog has barked in any quarter. Nobody in Congress has felt in the least degree injured or interested by its clatter. Everybody says: "Oh, its only Bennett—nobody cares for him; it's *his way*." It seems to be perfectly understood in every quarter that the *Herald* knows nothing about the truth of what it publishes, and that it cares a good deal less than it knows. It talks in this way merely to fill its columns and amuse the *gobemouches* who read it. Nobody ever expects to find anything in it upon which they can rely;—they read it only to see what new humbug it has invented.

The idea of summoning the Editor of the *Herald* as a "witness," is a good joke.

Objects of Charity.—Let no man envy the pecuniary harvest of railroads in the long, tranquil days of Summer; for three short days of Winter—such Winter as we have now upon us—suffice to sweep it away utterly. Not only does the loss consist in the suspension of travel, while expenses are but very slightly diminished, but to clear the track of ponderous snow embankments is, on some of the lines, a task almost as costly as to grade a new road, and to lay new rails. We hear from every quarter of locomotives broken down by the dozen; of *Titanic efforts to extricate* those unmanageable monsters from positions of profound embarrassment; to say nothing of suits at law by irascible travelers for delays and casualties entirely beyond human prevention. Connections between the several roads are destroyed; arctic fields of ice choke and jeopard the ferry crossings; irregularities in the movement of trains beget collisions, and other ordinary accidents of the business. But for the fact that freight runs so much more heavily in Winter than in Summer, it would be much to the profit of Stockholders to shut up their offices, and run no trains from December to March. It is safe to say that passenger travel does not pay during that period.

These points are worth remembering, at periods, when tried beyond endurance, we are disposed to visit the sins of Jack Frost upon the Directors of "our railroad." Even corporations are entitled to some charity; and as for individual shareholders, they are at the best of times fair objects of commiseration, and at these, the worst, they ought to be considered *with especial tenderness.*

Important from E. M.—Mr. Merriam has gone up North to enjoy the weather, not finding it *sufficiently frigid on Brooklyn Heights.* He writes from Albany to the *Commercial Advertiser*, that on Saturday the thermometer ranged from 24 to 32 degrees below zero. "I write this letter," says the philosopher, "in my room at the Delavan; *and the water in the wash basin is frozen!*" Gentlemen who are in the habit of drinking hot, spiced rum and whisky skins, preparatory to being garroted, will be interested in knowing that Mr. Merriam finds "the coldest iced water is the most invigorating fluid which can be drank in very cold weather, and it may be drank very freely *with the best effects as to keeping the body* warm."

Such sweltering weather as they have in Albany at the present time, is too oppressive for Mr. Merriam. He says:

"I walked three miles *this morning* in the open air before sunrise without any overcoat and with the same dress I wore in July and August without feeling cold.

"In the early part of next week, if the roads are passable, I proceed to the Adirondack and other mountains clad in my Summer costume, and anticipate no difficulty as to cold."

We hope he will find the weather sufficiently cool among the Adirondack Mountains; but, if he should not, we shall be compelled to think, in spite of all his philanthropical labors, that he is not a man of feeling.

Steam on the Adriatic.

The numberless stories that have been published respecting the engines of the steamship *Adriatic*, and other preposterous rumors about the hull of this magnificent vessel, were yesterday triumphantly refuted. Steam was put upon the engines yesterday, and the wheels revolved from 3 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. The ponderous oscillating engines moved as smoothly and with as little jarring as the escapement of a pocket chronometer. The machinery of the *Adriatic*, which has excited almost as much attention and occasioned as much discussion among engineers as Fulton's first engine, has fully justified all the pretensions of its builder; and the success of his plans will mark a new era in Ocean steam navigation. The *Adriatic* is now in perfect order for a sea voyage, and if the bay were free from ice, she would at once be sent to sea on her trial trip. The delay in the completion of this noble steamer has not been owing to any errors in her construction, or any accident to her machinery, but from a determination of her builders, for which they are entitled to great praise, to render her as nearly perfect as human skill could do before she was sent to sea. She is now completed, a magnificent specimen of mechanical ingenuity and scientific skill; in all her appointments, the beauty of her model, the construction of her engines, the vastness of her dimensions, and the splendor and convenience of her accommodations for passengers, she has no equal afloat upon the ocean. We shall hail with pleasure the vessel that excels her in any of the requisites of a first-class sea steamer; but we have no expectations of seeing her superior afloat in our waters. It is uncertain now when the *Adriatic* will leave on her first trip to Liverpool; her day of departure will depend upon the arrangements which the Company may make with the Government, but it will probably be within a month.

The Historical Society.—A card signed by several respectable gentlemen of the City, and published in another column, states that $16,000 only are needed to complete the fire-proof building now in process of erection for the Historical Society. They appeal to the liberal and public spirited among our citizens for additional aid to this amount. We trust the appeal will meet with a prompt response. The object is one which commends itself to the judgment and liberality of the public.

Keeping the Others Up.—The *Tribune* publishes the following paragraph:

"More Outrages.—It is said that Dr. Hosack was recently knocked down and robbed on his own doorsteps, and that Dr. Mott, Jr., was attacked in his own office; but, on drawing a revolver, (which he should have fired,) the ruffians fled."

The *Express* says, it is informed by Dr. Hosack that "there is no foundation for the story," and that the incident related of Dr. Mott, Jr., took place some few years ago, and then not in his own office. It goes, however, to swell the list of horrible outrages which render our streets so dreadfully unsafe, and helps us on towards the consummation which the *Tribune* seems anxious to bring about,—a general reign of violence and bloodshed, when everybody shall go armed and the presentation of a pistol shall be the ordinary form of social greeting. What progress we are making in this direction the *Tribune* thus records:

"A number of clubs, consisting of young men moving in respectable circles, have been formed, and are now in operation,—the chief object of their existence being *the protection of their own persons by the carrying of weapons*—self-defence in case of attack by highwaymen, and the detection of the cowardly ruffians who steal upon the path of the unwary as they seek their homes after sundown. These clubs meet for the purpose of discussing every possible stratagem which may be resorted to by the assailant, and *for practicing gymnastic exercises and the use of the revolver.* Such members as are not provided with *knives and revolvers, have their wants attended to at the cost of the club*—a regular fee being payable from every member at each meeting. One of these clubs is distinguished by the name of "Mixxel," and meets on the western side of the City."

If these young men will be content to "move in respectable circles," and keep out of disreputable sections of the City, to which such Short-Boy clubs have hitherto been mainly confined, they will have no use for either "knives or revolvers."

Southern Gipsies.—We learn from a resolution passed at a meeting of the citizens of Louisa, Spottsylvania and Orange Counties, in Virginia, recently, that there are Gipsies in that region, a fact of which we were not before aware. The particulars of the meeting were published in the Lynchburg *Virginian*, and are, of course, authentic. The resolution in question says:

"*Resolved*, That this Committee pledge themselves to search, whip and drive off all pimps, peddlers, sellers of spirits to slaves without license, and persons from their owners, and all suspicious characters traversing our section of the country."

We have no doubt the Committee will be as good as their word, and the Gipsies will either have to give up their bad habits, or be scourged and expelled from the State. The "suspicious characters" may be made to include almost anybody, and travelers through Spottsylvania and Louisa will do well to keep their eyes wide open, or they may find themselves riding on a rail, or treated up as a whipping-post, with a Committee of citizens encircling them with whips in their hands. As to the Virginia Gipsies, we do not know where they came from, nor how they got there. If there is any Southern Lavengro who knows anything about them, their origin and their habits, we hope he will let the rest of the world share with him in his secrets, respecting these mysterious people.

Italian Opera.

Indifferent singers are always ailing. Last night Signor Bertrami, exhausted with the labor of having sung once, was indisposed. The opera in consequence had to be changed at the last moment, and "Lucrezia Borgia" substituted for the "Trovatore."

To-night Mme. Wilkinson makes her first appearance on the lyric stage, appearing as Lucia in the opera of that name. Aided by circumstances of a romantic character, and by natural talents of a high order, this lady has already acquired a reputation in the concert room, and makes her dramatic debut with *the good wishes of hosts of friends, who will gather* around her to-night to inspirit her with their presence *and approbation.*

Signor Morelli has been secured by Mr. Strakosch, and will support Mme. Wilkinson. This gentleman is a valuable and much needed addition to the company, and Mr. Strakosch has done well in engaging him. We learn also that Mme. D'Angri has been engaged for a limited number of nights, and will shortly make her *début.* These are indications of enterprising management, and will result in a splendid combination of talent. Commencing under hasty and unfavorable circumstances, but with the intention to do well, Mr. Strakosch is entitled to some consideration for the very inconsiderable drawbacks of the first and second nights, especially when we have them proofs of his activity. We are sorry to perceive that he does not receive this from the French paper, (the *Courrier,*) the critic of which (usually considerate and appreciative) indulges in a lengthy article of very unpropicious personal comment, without a single word of criticism of what has been done. It seems to us that Signora Parodi is entitled to something more than a sarcasm, and Strakosch to something better than a ghastly specter of intellectual wit. The trumpet, more than the matter of the critic, surprises us.

We Look Out.

Sundry folks who go to theatres, operas, free concerts and assemblies where the Slavery question is discussed, are alarmed as to the opening of the Mayor's order to have the City bell-ringers strike nine of every night after to-morrow. They fear he means to choke down garroting, by arresting everybody who ventures out of his house after nine. Don't be worried, night-walkers. Mayor Wood is not complacent, so long as the Legislature is in session at Albany.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.—IN FIVE MINUTES AFTER AN APPLICATION of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, the most severe paroxysms of pain will cease, and the system afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, or any other painful affliction, will be restored to ease and comfort. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF always stops the most excruciating pains and aches, and frees the system from all inflammation and disease.

R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by Dr. FISHER, corner of Bleecker and Christopher sts., and No. 197 9th-av.; NORTON'S, No. 448 6th-av.; DEGUION, corner of Bowery and Broome-st.; W. B. KIMBER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

EXECUTORS SALE OF VALUABLE ATTORNEY AND CHERRY STREETS PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—We would call the attention of our readers to the sale of Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the very desirable houses and lots, known as Nos. 9 and 11 Attorney-st., and No. 124 Cherry-st. The houses on Attorney-st. are two-story and attic dwellings, containing nine and Croton water, and are suitable for genteel families. The houses will also be sold at the same time. This sale is well worth the attention of buyers. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machine is the best and will answer for making clothing, shoe-fitting and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known; perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interest that BATCHELOR'S wigs merit and permanent. Avoid the cheap and trashy, to be dear and permanent. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. Endorsements as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

"WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." We have found them of excellence in allaying irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers, and others troubled with Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are also an excellent remedy for hoarseness resulting from cold." Sold by all Druggists.

MARINE MATTERS.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS AT SEA.

The new Fulton Line and Her Crew Missing.

A DISMAL VOYAGE.

Terrific Hurricane—Loss of Boats, Sails, Rigging, &c.

The U. S. mail-steamship Arctic, Captain F. Luce, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, and anchored in the North River.

The Arctic left Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 14th inst., and experienced very heavy weather during the whole passage. On the 16th, at 2 P. M., she encountered a terrific hurricane, which raged with great violence for 24 hours, and during which she was hove to. The gale commenced from the S. W., and veered to the N. W. and N. E. The sea was tremendous, and the ship labored very heavily. Her engines were kept going slow, and she was thus enabled to keep her head to the wind. The hurricane was the most severe ever experienced by Captain Luce in his many years' experience at sea. The ship was not injured in her hull, but lost her foremast, mainmast, and mizzen-mast, and her bulwarks were considerably damaged. Her boats were all washed away, and her rigging was much damaged.

The Arctic spoke the following vessels:

Jan. 17, lat. 49, lon. 19° 30', ship Ocean Monarch, from Liverpool for Melbourne, with loss of foremast and mizzen-mast.

Jan. 18, lat. 49 30, lon. 29, ship Ocean Monarch, from Liverpool for Melbourne, with loss of foremast and mizzen-mast.

Jan. 19, lat. 49 30, lon. 29, ship Ocean Monarch, from Liverpool for Melbourne, with loss of foremast and mizzen-mast.

Jan. 20, lat. 49 30, lon. 29, ship Ocean Monarch, from Liverpool for Melbourne, with loss of foremast and mizzen-mast.

Jan.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

[illegible]

In the Weekly edition of the New-York Times, of the 3d of January, 1857, will be found a list of your soldiers. I hope you will find room to give some facts concerning the regiment of New-Yorkers, giving a list of the commissioned officers, their rank held at the time of their departure for Mexico in January, 1847, and the history of some of them since their return.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel—WARD B. BURNETT.
Lieutenant-Colonel—CHARLES RAPPO.
Major—JAMES C. RUSHMAN.

NINE OFFICERS.

Company A.	Company B.
Capt. Henry Jenkins.	Capt. Jay J. Taylor.
1st Lieut. Jenkins.	1st Lieut. A. W. Taylor.
2d Lieut. Israel Miller.	2d Lieut. F. R. Wilkie.
3d Lieut. T. W. Sweeney.	3d Lieut. R. M. Floyd.
Company C.	**Company D.**
Capt. Alexander de Bevoise.	Capt. Charles Fairchild.
1st Lieut. Reichardt.	1st Lieut. Robert Carter.
2d Lieut. E. N. Ord.	2d Lieut. Merry.
3d Lieut. James Mills.	3d Lieut. Chandler.
Company E.	**Company F.**
Capt. Purcell Sweeny.	Capt. Samuel S. Gallagher.
1st Lieut. Sperry.	1st Lieut. Forry.
2d Lieut. David Scannell.	2d Lieut. Charles Brewer.
3d Lieut. Frank Hoyt.	3d Lieut. Mayne Reid.
Company G.	**Company H.**
Capt. R. E. Rumsford.	Capt. A. Van O'Linda.
1st Lieut. Chas. St. James.	1st Lieut. Chas. Gallagher
2d Lieut. Wm. H. Brown.	2d Lieut. A. Farnsworth.
3d Lieut. Henry Gaines.	3d Lieut. J. C. Griffin, Jr.
Company I.	**Company K.**
Capt. Morton Fairchild.	Capt. Garret Dyckman.
1st Lieut. George H. Hall.	1st Lieut. Wm. Taylor.
2d Lieut. James Green.	2d Lieut. Jas. McCabe.
3d Lieut. James D. Potter.	3d Lieut. John Rafferty.

Of the above, only *twenty-four* are alive, viz.: Burnett, Burnham, Shaw, Sweeney, De Bevoise, Croft, Hillis, Sherwood, Scannell, J. P. Taylor, A. W. Taylor, Reich, Reid, Hungerford, Innes, Brown, Gaines, Farnsworth, Fairchild, Hall, Green, Potter, Dyckman, W. Taylor.

What services these gentlemen have performed for their country, the documents that emanated from their commanding officers during the war, and others from the War Department, since the Mexican campaign, give a truthful account.

In one of the former a pamphlet which was issued under the direction of Gen. Scott shortly after the entrance of the American Army into the City of Mexico—in describing the regiment that "amalt gunpowder" in the Valley of Mexico, (at Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, Garitas de Belen and San Cosme, and the City of Mexico.) The names of all the commissioned officers who were supposed to be on duty with their respective regiments at those periods, are also given, with an account of where they were employed at the time the battles were fought in which their regiments participated. From this interesting document we learn that of the surviving officers of the Volunteers, Capt. no Bonsall, Lieuts. Wm. Farmon, Cropes, Hillis and Gaines, were absent from their regiment, on recruiting service, or otherwise employed. The remainder were in Mexico, most were employed as follows:

Col. Burnett was at Contreras (19th and 20th August, '47) and Cherubusco (20th August, '47.)

Major Burnham—At Chapultepec, Garita de Belen, and City of Mexico.

Capts. Shaw—At Contreras and Cherubusco.

Capt. J. P. Taylor—At Contreras, Chapultepec, Garita de Belen, and City of Mexico.

Capt. Hungerford—At Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, Garita de Belen, and City of Mexico.

Capt. Farnsworth—At Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, Garita de Belen, and City of Mexico.

Capt. Sweeney—At Contreras and Cherubusco.

1st Lieut. Innes—At Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec and Garita de Belen.

1st Lieut. Sherwood—At Chapultepec.

1st Lieut. A. W. Taylor—At Contreras.

1st Lieut. Gen. S. Hall—At Contreras and Cherubusco.

2d Lieut. A. Farnsworth—At Contreras, Chapultepec, Garita de Belen and City of Mexico.

2d Lieut. David Scannell—At Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, Garita de Belen and City of Mexico.

2d Lieut. Frank Hoyt.

Company G.

2d Lieut. Green—At Contreras and Cherubusco.

2d Lieut. Thos. W. Sweeney—At Contreras and Cherubusco.

2d Lieut. Mayne Reid—At Contreras, Chapultepec, Garita de Belen and City of Mexico.

2d Lieut. James D. Potter—At Contreras and Cherubusco.

The New-York Volunteers were at the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, Garita de Belen and City of Mexico, and, according to official documents, performed as gallant and valuable services as any other corps in the field—leading Quitman's division at the storming of Chapultepec, and planting the first American flag upon the captured fortress.

In all these battles, if will be perceived that the surviving officers mentioned above did not participate. Their absence from such is to be accounted for in the document from which we obtain our information:

Col. Burnett—Was severely wounded in the leg at Cherubusco, and was thus prevented from being with his regiment at the subsequent battles.

Maj. Burnham—Was on duty at San Augustine on the 19th and 20th August, 1847, when Contreras and Cherubusco were fought.

Capt. Shaw—At Chapultepec, Garita de Belen and city of Mexico, was unaccountably absent, in consequence of which he was requested to resign by his brother officers—a request that he promptly complied with.

Capt. Barclay and Lieut. Sherwood—Were on duty with their company at San Augustine when Contreras and Cherubusco were fought, thus being prevented from participating therein.

Capt. J. P. Taylor and Lieut. Pinto—Were on duty at San Geronimo, in charge of prisoners taken at Contreras, and were, thus prevented from being at Cherubusco.

Capt. Hungerman—Received a severe wound in the breast (where the ball is still embedded) at Cherubusco, and was consequently confined to hospital during the battles of Chapultepec, Garita de Belen and City of Mexico.

1st Lieut. Innes—Received a wound at Garita de Belen, disabling him, and preventing him from entering the City of Mexico with his regiment.

1st Lieut. Sherwood—Was disabled at Chapultepec, and prevented from participating in the two following battles.

1st Lieut. Geo. B. Hall—Did not participate in the engagements at Chapultepec, Garita de Belen, and City of Mexico, at which several periods he was reported sick.

2d Lieut. Thos. W. Sweeney—Lost his right arm, and received a wound in the abdomen, at Cherubusco. Confined in hospital during the succeeding battles.

2d Lieut. Farnsworth's absence from Cherubusco is accounted for by being employed at San Augustine, in charge of prisoners of war.

2d Lieut. Mayne Reid—Wounded at Chapultepec, preventing him from "taking a hand" at Garita de Belen and City of Mexico.

2d Lieut. James D. Potter—Severely wounded in the foot at Cherubusco, crippling him so that he was unable to report for duty previous to the battles of Chapultepec, Garita de Belen and City of Mexico.

2d Lieut. W. R. Brown—Is reported to be "under arrest." Did not do duty in his own regiment, but is said to have joined another corps at Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, and San Cosme, and fought like a soldier.

1st Lieut. A. W. Taylor—Reported sick when the battles of Chapultepec, Garita de Belen and City of Mexico were fought.

Those of the officers mentioned, who were promoted from their original grade, are as follows:

Major Burnham, made Lieutenant-Colonel, October, 1847.

Captain Dyckman, Major, October, 1847.
1st Lieut. A. W. Taylor, Captain, 1847.
1st Lieut. C. Innes, Captain, 1847.
1st Lieut. George E. Hall, Captain, 1848.
2d Lieut. A. Farnsworth, Captain, Sept. 14, 1847.
2d Lieut. T. W. Sweeney, 1st Lieut. U. S. Army, 2d Infantry.
2d Lieut. J. D. Potter, 1st Lieut 2d Dragoons, 1848.
2d Lieut. D. Scannell, 1st Lieut., 1847.
2d Lieut. T. R. Pinto, 1st Lieut., 1847.
2d Lieut. Mayne Reid, 1st Lieut., 1847.

In 1851 our State Legislature, by special act, conferred brevets on all the surviving officers—giving the gallant Col. Burnett the rank of Brigadier General.

In your issue of Wednesday, you publish an account of the surviving officers and men of the Volunteers. The same contains some inaccuracies in regard to names, and greatly over-estimates the number who are now above the sod. A VOL.

Nicaraguan Scrip and who hold it.

Col. Alexander Jones, Paymaster-General of W[illegible]

[illegible] finance department, [illegible] to point out by name every one here in the States who holds scrip and bonds, and say how much he holds, but still he is sufficiently communicative. It is known that the Walker Government has issued of bond and scrip about $240,000 worth, the scrip selling just now at 10 per cent. Last August it was worth as high as 15, but a subsequent issue knocked it down again. These securities will be received at their par value in payment for confiscated estates in Nicaragua, advertised to be sold in April next. One of the largest holders of scrip, we learn, is Chris. Lilly, the pugilist, who established his headquarters in Granada last October, and opened a faro bank in company with Ben Gray. The rush was tremendous. Soldiers and officers of the Army of Occupation assembled in large numbers to "fight the tiger," armed with a formidable array of paper currency, 90 per cent. discount. The "bank" received scrip as well as specie, and thousands of imaginary dollars sunk "coppered" on the ace or "split" on the ten spot.

Walker, hearing of the way his soldiers were getting rid of their scrip, ordered the gamblers to vacate. Though the bank was only open two or three days, its proprietors are said to have bagged some $50,000 of money and scrip at par value.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Animated Discussion of the Slavery Question—They Resolve Not to Worry it Any More.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION AIN'T GOING TO TOUCH THE SUBJECT.

An animated meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association was held on Monday night, in the large Chapel of the University. An unusually large attendance was present, owing to the announcement that the Anti-Slavery question, offered at the previous meeting by Mr. S. Lasar, would come up, in the regular order of business, for discussion and final disposition. The usual preliminary exercises of the Association were not interfered with, and so the colored man's interests were not touched until somewhat after 9 o'clock.

Charles Butler, a Vice-President, occupied the chair.

After the reading of the Scriptures, prayer, the reading of the minutes, and proposals and admissions of new members, an essay on "Sabbath Schools," was read by Mr. Forbes S. Anderson, of the United Theological Seminary of this City. This essay, which embodied many interesting facts and discussed some of the important principles which underlie the Sabbath-School institution, was listened to with great attention, and at its conclusion elicited the applause of the audience.

Rev. Mr. Campbell, a Scotch Missionary from Port Natal, South Africa, then briefly addressed the Association—at the invitation of the Chairman—giving some facts in reference to his missionary operations in that place.

An intermission of ten minutes followed, after which several reports from several Standing Committees were presented. The death of Mr. R. M. Jessup, a member of the Association, was announced, and brief remarks were made by several members, having special reference to his exemplary Christian character. Unfinished business was announced to be in order. A motion to adjourn was immediately made, but lost. The Chair then directed the Secretary to read the resolutions offered by Mr. Lasar on the subject of Slavery. The resolution is the same as that originally offered in the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Lasar was the first to speak to the resolutions, the question being on their passage. He referred to what had been said about the resolutions at the last meeting. He then had no opportunity, when his friends Rev. T. L. Cuyler and Prof. Howard Crosby, appealed to him to withdraw the resolutions, to reply to them. Mr. Cuyler had said that if he were in the South he hoped God would give him grace to speak against Slavery, for then it would be a local evil; but he did not believe it was necessary to do so while he was so far away from the peculiar institution as New-York City. He (Mr. Lasar) hoped that Mr. Cuyler might have grace enough, if he went to the South, to speak for Freedom; "but," he said, "in some parts of the Southern States the grace of God itself is hardly sufficient to enable a man to speak against Slavery." [Laughter.]

A Member—I call the gentleman to order.

Chair—What is your point of order?

Member—It is, it is—*irreverence*. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lasar was permitted to proceed. He regarded the chief question presented in the resolutions to be, not whether Slavery is sinful—for that really ought to be *taken for granted*—but whether the Association, in common with other Christian bodies, should bear its testimony against that sin. Lest his statements should be esteemed fanatical, if he made them simply on his own authority, he would present, not what he himself might say, but what others had written.

Mr. Lasar here held up several books to the audience—saying, however, that he did not design to read them all through. [Laughter.]

He read an extract from William Ellery Channing on the duty of bearing witness against the sin of Slavery; also from Barnes on Slavery, from the latter of which (Rev. Albert Barnes) he had within a few days received a polite letter, from which he read the following passage:

"I have received your note, inclosing a preamble and resolution on the subject of Slavery. I agree with the views there expressed, and I think there would be great propriety in any Christian Association in the land bearing testimony to their truth."

In reading from Mr. Barnes' recent work he was interrupted at the following sentence: "It is probable that Slavery could not be sustained in this land, if it were not countenanced, either directly or indirectly in the Church."

Mr. Lasar then detailed at some length the action taken by various religious bodies at the South in reference to Slavery. The Harmony Presbytery of South Carolina, had declared that "Slavery is a lawful relation, as much as that of parent and child, of husband and wife, or any other relation in society." The Union Presbytery, Charleston, S. C., had given a similar testimony. Rev. James Smylie had said, "The laws which forbid the education of the slave are right." The Baptist Association of Charleston, S. C., had "resolved that the question of Slavery is not a question of morals, but of political economy." One of the Georgia Conferences (Methodist) had determined that "Slavery, as it exists, is not a moral evil; and that a new revelation would be needed from Heaven to entitle any man to pronounce the institution wrong." The Shiloh Association (Baptist) of Savannah, Ga., had held "that the separation of husband and wife, among the slaves, is equivalent to a separation by death; and that the parties thus separated are at liberty to marry again, and are entitled to church membership."

A Voice—Is not the gentleman out of order in going on at this rate?

Mr. Lasar—Proceeded to say that in view of such testimony, by Christian bodies, in favor of bondage and oppression, it was certainly proper for other Christian bodies holding more enlightened views, to give their testimony in favor of freedom. He hoped the resolutions would not be hastily voted upon, but that the subject might be fully discussed, and in a temperate and Christian spirit.

When Mr. Lasar took his seat, apparently forty members leaped to the floor, addressing, "Mr. President."

George P. Edgar was the fortunate man. He said that he had been charged with fanaticism in supporting the resolutions. He would read a paragraph from the speech of an eloquent orator, on the subject of fanaticism. After he had finished the reading, which occupied several minutes, Prof. Howard Crosby asked "Who is the author?" [Voices—"Name him." "Let us know who he is."]

Mr. Edgar—I shall be happy to answer the gentleman. It is Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, who, I hope, is now on his way to Washington. [Attempted applause, which was immediately hushed down.]

Mr. Edgar resumed, advocating the passage of the resolutions. He said he had heard that a number threatened to withdraw if the resolutions passed. He regretted that any one connected with the Association would descend to threats, and pledged himself that, for every such withdrawal, he would procure two members of as good standing, "or the value of the same, at the rate of $3 each." [Laughter.]

Mr. A. J. Winterton—I call the gentleman to order; he is speaking on political subjects, which is expressly against the rules.

The President—The gentleman is clearly out of order.

A Voice—Mr. President, are not the rules suspended? [Confusion.]

The Secretary—I believe a man out of order must take his seat. The gentleman ought to sit down.

Mr. Lasar—We have a good many Chairmen.

The President—The gentlemen will proceed in order.

Mr. Edgar, after a few minutes, finished his remarks.

Professor Howard Crosby then succeeded in getting the floor. He said he was not a Pro-Slavery man, but he was opposed to bringing the subject into the Association. There was too great a difference of opinion to introduce the subject and preserve harmony among the members. And, moreover, they were brought together to do Evangelical work, to benefit young men, and not to discuss the subject of Slavery. He thought that one of the ideas in forming such an Association was, that subjects on which the members could not agree should not be discussed, and that the question of Slavery, particularly, should be kept out. He therefore would offer the following substitute for Mr. Lasar's resolutions:

Resolved, That inasmuch as this Association was organized for special objects upon which all its members agree, having in view the promotion of evangelical religion among young men, and the discussion of Slavery is not one of those objects, but the subject is one upon which the members do not all agree, one which disturbs our peace and harmony and alienates many friends of the Association in the community around us, therefore all discussion or action in any form upon the question of Slavery, and upon political and sectarian issues generally, in the meetings of this Association, is hereby declared inconsistent with its objects, and out of order, *and is forbidden*.

Voices of "No!" "No!" "No!" "Yes!" "Yes!" anywhere, &c.]

Mr. Stephen Whalen said that it had been the labor of his life to aid in promoting the progress of the Christian Church. He thought that those persons who knew him would not believe that he would do anything to injure, particularly an exciting one, simply for the sake of debating it. He loved harmony, and peace, and concord, and it was always unpleasant for him to disturb the Association. But he could not agree to Prof. Crosby's resolution, and if to oppose it prolonged debate and excited unpleasant feeling, he could not help it. He did not expect that men, who might stand side by side in Heaven, would always agree on earth.

Mr. Williams proceeded at some length to argue against the silence of Christian men on the sin of Slavery. During his remarks the house remained perfectly still—which was quite a marvel for the evening.

Mr. Austin Abbott then got the floor, but in beginning to speak was interrupted by

Rev. E. C. Marshall, the Secretary, who said that three Anti-Slavery speakers had been up, and he now hoped that the other side of the house might be heard.

Mr. Abbott objected to the interruption by the Secretary on two grounds; first, that every member who was fairly awarded the floor by the Chair had a right to it; and, secondly, that the Secretary was not authorized to say before he (Mr. Abbott) had opened his mouth, what side he intended to speak upon. [Applause.]

Mr. Abbott then spoke against the substitute, and defended the idea that no question should be brought into the Association on which all the members agreed. He said that Professor Cheever, in offering his substitute, violated the doctrines set forth in it; because there would be precisely the same diversity of opinion with regard to the substitute as on the subject of Slavery itself.

After Mr. Abbott had concluded, a great many members struggled to get the floor, and a full hour was spent in discussing points of order and parliamentary practice.

At length, Mr. Sweet said, that he was going to make a motion, and would not forestall his seat until the vote was carried. He moved the adoption of Mr. Cheever's substitute.

Mr. Manierre rose to a point of order. He inquired whether a member could thus arbitrarily take possession of the floor and keep it in bondage.

The President—Order, Mr. Sweet, who was about to take his seat. Mr. Manierre, sit up—or you will lose the floor. The point of order was overruled.

Another point was raised against Mr. Manierre's point of order. He pleaded that no member could so hold the floor, except under a motion for the previous question.

Mr. Sweet—I moved the previous question.

Voices—No, you moved the adoption of the substitute.

Mr. Sweet—Then I now move the previous question.

The President decided that the question before the house was on the adoption of the substitute.

Voices—No; it is only on the previous question.

A Member—Mr. President, what is the question?

Secretary—Mr. Cheever's substitute.

Mr. Lasar (facetiously)—That a Secretary ought to be a Secretary, and not a Chairman. He would like to know who was the Chairman.

Secretary—The Secretary may proceed to call the roll, and take a record of the vote.

Voices—What is the question?

President—On the substitute.

Other Voices—No: the motion was the previous question.

The President understood that the previous question had been called, which cut off debate. The question was on the adoption of the substitute.

Members—The question. Shall the main question be now put.

The President—Gentlemen will please come to order. Secretary, take the vote.

The Secretary lifted up his voice aloud, and called the roll for the Ayes and Nays. This put an end to the confusion, and the House waited eagerly for the result of the vote.

The following was the result: Ayes, 98; Nays, 56.

The meeting adjourned—the hour being just after midnight.

Young Mens' Christian Union.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the above Association took place last evening in Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

There was a moderate quota of members present. It was anticipated, in some quarters, that the meeting would be invested with unusual interest, inasmuch as *it was understood* that a *discussion* would be elicited in reference to the propriety of introducing the resolutions denunciatory of Slavery, which have already been debated by the Young Mens' Christian Associations of New-York and Brooklyn. No such resolutions were introduced, however, nor is there any probability that they will be, because, as a member stated, one of the organic principles of the Union is, that in matters of mere opinion no person shall have the expression of a majority against him, the individual, on their theory, having as much right to his opinions as the mass have to theirs.

The gist of last evening's proceedings was a debate as to the advisability of adopting a motion to amend the By-laws, by holding public meetings but once a month, in future, instead of once a fortnight, as heretofore. The proposition excited considerable opposition; many of the members expressed themselves in favor of weekly meetings, instead of the suggested postponement of interest.

The question regularly set apart for discussion: "Does taxation for the benefit of the poor limit the exercise of Christian Charity?" was then taken up and debated.

Shall We Have a Bridge Across the East River?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is high time that this question should be seriously considered. No one who has passed from New-York to Brooklyn, or vice versa, within the last fortnight and observed the danger to which thousands of lives are hourly exposed in the boats of the Union Ferry Company—no matter what may have been his views on the subject previously—will, for a moment, deny that a bridge is needed. Indeed, this point is conceded by all, but no further attention is given to the subject, because, strangely enough, there are but few who regard the project as feasible, and of these few there are some who, being of the penny-wise and pound-foolish class of political economists, think that the expense of erecting a suitable structure would be too great. Hence it is that our citizens generally take more interest in the project of a telegraphic bridge across the Atlantic, or the construction of a railway away off in Central America—which three-fourths of them will never see, than in a work which would be a credit as well as an incalculable advantage both to New-York and Brooklyn—altogether independently of the protection which it would afford life and property against the dangers more or less incident, every Winter, in a climate like ours to the ferry-boat system.

Why don't some eminent engineer take the initiative in urging the project, if none of our public functionaries will? As to its feasibility—little need be said on that point. Much bolder and more difficult undertakings have been accomplished within the present century, and among the number our own Croton Aqueduct may well be included. It is not necessary to go so far as the great bridges of China in order to find instances in abundance of large rivers being bridged where the travel was not half so great as between New-York and Brooklyn. There is scarcely one of the principal rivers of Europe on which several bridges have not been constructed. Passing over the admirable structures which are to be met with on the Rhone and the Loire, as well as those which adorn the Seine, and render it as great a thoroughfare as Broadway, we come to that magnificent stone bridge built by Trajan over the Danube so far back as A. D. 102. This certainly cost more than it would take now to bridge the East River, being 4,770 feet in length, all of cut stone; and there is no evidence that it was half as much needed as the one under consideration. Our bridge, we are aware, should be longer—say about 6,500 feet. But let it be built on the suspension plan—the materials being chiefly iron—and it would cost little more than half the amount expended on Waterloo Bridge in London—that is, about three millions of dollars; a sum which it would take but a short time to make upset the rate now paid to the Ferry Companies.

There are some who urge as an objection to the bridge that it would impede the navigation of the river; but they are persons who must have paid but little attention to the subject. An example or two of bridges in similar situations will, however, satisfy them that they are mistaken. Thus the Thames is 1,226 feet in breadth at the point where it is crossed by Waterloo Bridge; the abutments leave a waterway of 1,080 feet, and each of the nine arches is 35 feet high; so that the navigation has 30 feet of clear height above the highest spring tide. But this it may be said is little; the Thames, although bearing on its banks the most wealthy and most populous commercial city in the world, is but a small stream and cannot be compared to the East River. But no such objection, admitting it to be wellfounded, can be urged against the Straits of Menai, which separate the island of Anglesea from Caernarvonshire. Few who had seen these Straits before 1810, when Mr. Telford undertook to construct a suspension bridge across them, would have believed that such a project was possible; and there are still fewer who have ever seen both places that will hesitate to admit that if the Menai bridge had to be attempted anew to-morrow, simultaneously with a bridge over the East River, they would consider the latter a much easier and safer undertaking than the former.

In the first place the coast of Wales, particularly in the vicinity of the island of Anglesea, is proverbial for the number of shipwrecks that occur upon it. If storms there are not greater and more frequent than in other parts of the channel, certain it is that they prove more destructive when they occur. Yet Mr. Telford was not in the least discouraged to undertake a bridge across the Menai, which would leave an opening of 550 feet between its arches. In the whole structure there are eight arches, the principal one being 500 feet wide, and each of the others 50 feet, while the lower side of the roadway is 100 feet above the high water mark, and this height is uninterrupted for the whole 600 feet between the piers, so that ample room is left for the largest vessels to pass the bridge let the tide be high or low.

Now if it be thus evidently feasible to bridge the East River, so as to join two cities which ought to be one, is it not unworthy of us as a utilitarian and progressive people to neglect the project? If the City of London, immensely large and wealthy as it is, thought it worth while to erect at such enormous expense the Waterloo, Westminster, London, Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges, surely the metropolis of the Western world—the emporium of this vast and flourishing Republic—should not wait to count the cost in regard to one bridge so much needed as that which sooner or later must be erected over the East River. There is no time to be lost except we agree with the monarchists that it is only Emperors, Kings, and other crowned heads, who have the spirit to inaugurate works of such magnitude as this bridge should be. To this taunt we have already given the lie by our magnificent water-works, and our unrivaled system of railroads; now let us give a third proof of the same superior energy, enterprise and taste, by the construction of a bridge worthy of the Empire City and its twin sister. TRANSIT.

Departure of the Tennessee.

The Tennessee, it is said, will start to-day for Nicaragua with [illegible] and [illegible] United States enlistments [illegible] Nearly two hundred officers have booked [illegible] for the passage, and [illegible] who arrived by the [illegible]

Everything is jolly at the [illegible] It is understood that the United States District Attorney proposes to do something in the matter of a hostile character, [illegible] should [illegible] not suppose. Sport is expected.

Board of Governors.

The Governors of the Almshouse met as usual on Tuesday, at the Almshouse, the President, C. Gowdey, Esq., in the chair.

The number of inmates in the various institutions under control of the Board, for the week ending Jan. 24, is 6,801, being an increase during the week of 70 over the previous week. Of 71 [illegible] had been admitted [illegible] since the 17th instant. Of these, 40 had died, 27 were discharged, and 4 had been committed to the Penitentiary, and 2 to the State Prison.

A communication was received from Mr. Stearns, Warden of the Penitentiary, stating that he had not got what he asked for, namely, something more beef for the inmates. He could not, he thought, obtain any beef for these rations as prescribed by the Board, and he must have the same kind of food as those in the Workhouse.

Governor Sterry said that [illegible] such as one half of the 1,200 inmates of the Penitentiary [illegible] able to work, and claiming, if able, perfectly absurd to supply them with [illegible] Governor Tileston said that [illegible] as the strong able-bodied men [illegible] of the Workhouse or Penitentiary, and he had told Mr. Stearns so.

Governor Manierre thought the prisoners fared even less kindly, in the way of [illegible] than the inmates of the Almshouse, and intimated that food unfit to eat had been supplied.

Governors Townsend and Tileston almost indignantly repudiated the assertion as to the quality of the food. They recited the specifications.

Governor Tileston was afraid that some ill-minded persons had been talking to Governor Maloney. The latter gentlemen seemed satisfied with the assurances tendered him. Referred to Committee on Almshouse to report.

A resolution that the fitting up of the Lecture Room of the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, and issuing diplomas to students, was referred to the Committee on the Hospital.

An amendment on an amendment was argued some time as to whether $50 should be appropriated for *purchasing sleighs for the boys at Randall's Island*, when, after the exchange of much witty repartee among the Governors, the matter was referred to the Committee, every member of the Board having actively taken part in the important debate.

Several other communications of equally general interest were read to the Board, and referred to appropriate Committees.

In reference to the matter of the cruel treatment of a child by a *lady* teacher at Randall's Island, Governor Tileston, in answer to a call for the expected report on the matter, said that the Committee of this Board would, at an early day, meet the Committee of the School Trustees, to go on with the inquiry.

The Board then adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

AN "INDISCREET" WIFE AND AN INCENSED HUSBAND —SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES.

Those living at the upper end of Elizabeth-street were startled at an early hour Monday night by loud cries of "Murder!" proceeding from the tenement house, No. 251 that street. The police were attracted to the spot, and, on entering the room occupied by James Sackville and wife, they found a man named A. Dunlop lying on the floor, undressed, and covered with blood.

Sackville, the occupant of the room, stood by, having in his hand a knife, the blade of which was covered with blood. He was greatly excited, and turning to the officers, he said, pointing to Dunlop—"It was I who did that." When asked the reason, he replied that, on coming to his home between 8 and 9 o'clock that evening, he found Dunlop undressed, and in his (Sackville's) wife's bed, Mrs. Sackville being present. Incensed at such daring indelicity, he drew his clasp-knife, and, rushing upon the intruder, stabbed him seven or eight times in the breast and stomach.

The whole party, including Mrs. Sackville, were conveyed to the Fifteenth Ward Station-House, where Dunlop's wounds were dressed and found to be of so serious a character as to render his recovery almost hopeless.

Dunlop asserts that he was intoxicated at the time, and has no knowledge as to the manner in which he got into Sackville's house.

Sackville was yesterday morning brought before Justice Davidson, by whom he was committed. His wife was also detained as a witness.

GRAND LARCENY—STEALING FROM A VESSEL.

James Mackey, an English boy, aged 17 years, was brought before Justice Osborne, yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny.

Officer Smith, of the Fourth Ward, stated that he met the prisoner on Monday night, bearing on his shoulder a sack, which he appeared over-cautious to keep from sight. He approached and questioned the prisoner about the contents of the sack. He equivocated and gave unsatisfactory answers, whereupon he, the officer, took him to the Station-house. On making examination, the sack was found to contain a large variety of clothing, money, &c., to the value of $140. This property, it was subsequently ascertained, had been stolen from on board the schooner *Sarah Bernice*, Captain Lorenzo Keene, lying at Pier No. 27, East River, and belonged to a Mr. Richard J. Winchell, who died at sea while the vessel was bound to this port.

The prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await trial.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

The decisive and commendable action taken by City Judge Russell in his disposition of the highwaymen convicted before him, seems not to have deterred them from their depredations. A correspondent suggests that "the first man who makes an everlasting example of one of this class of scoundrels will be worthy of public commendation, and the presidency of a protection and self-defence club."

On Saturday evening last, about 7 o'clock as a youth of 17 years, (son of C. W. Clarke, stage manager of the Museum,) was leaving his place of business in Front-street, and proceeding along Dover-street, on his way to the cars, he was seized upon by three ruffians, laid prostrate and garroted in the grossest manner, robbed of his Talma, valuable watch, and seven dollars and a half in money, and otherwise ill-treated.

A Mr. John Easton while passing through one of the streets of the Seventh Ward, was attacked by a fellow who attempted to rob him. Fortunately a policeman happened near, and took the offender into custody. He gave his name as James Donohoe. Justice Brennan committed him for examination.

SENT UP FOR SIX MONTHS.

James Davis, the young, though notorious Bowery kid, whose arrest we noticed yesterday, for picking the pocket of the minister's wife in the Norfolk-street Methodist Church on Sunday, was yesterday brought up in the Special Sessions. He persisted in declaring his innocence, though the evidence against him was quite positive. The Judge (Russell) sent him up for six months.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the various reports of the trial of Fetridge *vs.* Rice, we are made to appear as defendants, and in some we are made imitators of the article in question, and in your report we are said to be the proprietors of a similar article, called "Balm of Ten Thousand Flowers." We certainly purchased a large quantity of Rice's Balm *after* Judge Merrick, of Boston, decided he had a right to make it, and Mr. Fetridge obtained an injunction against us not to sell it. Judge Duer has dissolved this injunction. This is the only way in which we have been interested. We are neither *imitators, manufacturers* nor *proprietors* of those preparations, but simply wholesale dealers in the miscellaneous articles sold by retail druggists.

F. C. WELLS & CO.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Superior Court.—Nos. 658, 669, 679, 238, 702, 703, 704, 707, 708, 709, 710, 739, 742, 744, 747, 749, 750, 585, 624, 641, 642, 620, 474, 431, 181, 250, 380, 53, 271, 402, 689, 216, 88, 93, 817, 399.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

DUTIES ON STEEL—WHAT IS "GERMAN STEEL?"

John Wilson Hawksworth et al. vs. Hiram J. Redfield.—This was an action brought against the Collector to recover about $2,000, excess of duty charged by the defendant on several importations of steel, and paid by the plaintiffs under protest. The steel was made in Shemeld, England, but was denominated in the invoices as "German steel." The plaintiffs claimed that it was liable to a duty of only 15 per cent., under schedule F of the Tariff act of 1846, which lays that duty upon "steel in bars, cast, shear, or German." The duty was charged at 20 per cent., under schedule E of the act, as "steel not otherwise provided for."

The plaintiffs claimed that the word "German," was intended to designate a peculiar quality of steel, no matter where it was made, steel being as they alleged divided into four classes, blister, German, shear and cast steel—while the defendant claimed that it was intended to designate only steel made in Germany of whatever kind.

Judge Ingersoll charged the Jury that this was a question for them to decide, and that in deciding it they must be governed by the testimony as to what was signified by the word "German," prior to 1846, and in the domestic trade only, and must not look to the foreign trade to arrive at the meaning of the word.

The Jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiffs—Mr. McCulloh and Mr. Ridgway. For defendant—Mr. McKeon.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—Jan. 27.

Before Commissioner White.

MANUFACTURING AND UTTERING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The examination was entered upon to-day in the case of Seraphin Perrier, alias Richard Seraphin, arrested some days since on a charge of manufacturing and uttering counterfeit money. The prisoner is an old offender, having recently served a term of three years in the State Prison for a similar offence.

Mr. Bowen was the first witness called.—He testified that he was a [illegible] during business at No. 102 Avenue B; about two weeks since the prisoner brought at his store, one forenoon, a [illegible] and gave him in payment a [illegible] quarter; (he identified the quarter produced as the one paid to him;) he observed the piece to be counterfeit, and recognized it by a mark made by his teeth in the coin.

Officer Quackenbush testified to the arrest of the prisoner on the evening of Jan. 21.—He arrested him on the complaint of Mr. Mabon; he lagged very hard to be let go; I took him to the Station-house and found in his quarters, at the same kind of coin on his person; afterwards, in company with another officer, he proceeded to the residence of the prisoner, No. 201 East Eighteenth-street; in there found a quantity of moulds, dies, stamps and coin; the amount of coin found was 45 Spanish dollars and 60 Spanish quarters; he identified the coin produced as the coin that was found at the residence of the prisoner.

Captain Harrison Wines, of the Eighteenth Ward, and officer Hibbert corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness as to the discovery of the coin, moulds, dies, stamps, &c., at the residence of the prisoner. Officer Hibbert identified the counterfeit coin produced in Court.

No testimony was offered for the defence. The prisoner was committed for trial, in default of $5,000 bail.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE CASTLE GARDEN LEASE.

Phillip French et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—The plaintiffs hired the Castle Garden in May, 1848, from the City, to be used as a sort of theatre, for which they were to pay a rent of $2,000 per year, they holding the lease for 21 years. The lease had a clause inserted, in substance as follows: "The parties of the second part (the plaintiffs) shall quit and surrender the premises and all the improvements which may have been placed thereon, which are to belong to the City." When the lease expired the plaintiffs began to remove the furniture and appurtenances of the building, but were stopped by an injunction issued at the instance of the Corporation. Subsequently the suit was abandoned but the goods were left in the hands of the Corporation, who claim title under the above-quoted clause. The plaintiffs now sue to recover the value of this property. His Honor ordered the Jury to bring in a verdict for the plaintiffs for the sum of $6,451 26, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term.

Mr. Everts and R. H. Bowne, for plaintiffs; W. N. B. Wilcoxson, for the Corporation.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Veles vs. Spring.—Demurrer overruled. Judgment for plaintiff.

Lillendahl vs. Usher.—Referred.

Barton, et al. vs. The St. Michael's Episcopal Church, et al.—*Cross action.*—Defaults opened, and causes restored to the calendar.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Horatio N. Sherwood vs. Catherine A. Sherwood.—Order of referee to Thomas Carroll, Esq.

Elias M. Badger vs. Seth M. Benedict.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with $10 costs of motion.

Addington Reed vs. Alexander Clark.—Motion granted, with leave to defendant to file an answer in five days.

William Small vs. Erastus Wheaton.—Motion to confirm report of referee granted.

Joseph Hegeman, Jr., vs. Mat Westheim.—Motion granted, without costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

Wm. J. Sherwood vs. James Sheehan.—This was an action on an assigned claim. The plaintiff alleged that at the request of the defendant one N. W. Stuyvesant, the assignor, a real estate broker in this City, had during last April negotiated for him a loan of $12,000 upon six houses and lots in Thirty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Consequently, according to the ag

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of business.

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers and Leather. Wholesale Dealers.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.....Nos. 116 and 118 Maiden-la.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. BOUGHAL, Manufacturer and Dealer, 33 Beekman-st.

Grate and Register Makers.

DWIGHT JACKSON, (formerly W. & H. Jackson & Sons,) No. 161 Broadway, one door from Fulton-st.

Brass and Gilt Manufactures.

Lamps, Brass, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 300 Boats. C. L. DIEGROLL & SON, 203 South-st.

Lithographic Works.

A. H. QUIMBY & SON, 113 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

ENON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Old Patent Ale, other acid, Sparklers, pints, quarts, &c., No. 348 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....129 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, Greenh and Shop Sash.

H. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....81 Barclay-st. and 77 Cortlandt-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority vested in them by the laws of the State, and the ordinances of the Common Council of the City of New-York, the undersigned, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1857, at noon of that day, all the right, title and interest of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the following real estate, viz:

1st. The Quarantine, being the building formerly occupied as an Hospital, and the lot No. 56 Christopher-st. That portion of the lot and contained by the outline boxes is under lease till May 1st, 1858, at the annual rent of $400; and the remainder of the lot, and the lot No. 56 Christopher-st, is leased at nominal rental, (see page 106, in the Comptroller's office.

2d. Two lots on the west side of the Bowery, (as extended,) between Jamaica-st. and Broome-st.

3d. Six lots, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Chambers-st. and on the westerly side of Pearl-st., known as Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 Chambers-st. and Nos. 401, 403, and 407 Pearl-st.

4th. Three lots, now known as Nos. 46, 48, and 50 Pearl-st., will be sold separately, subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in Liber of City lots, page 106, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1858; the purchaser of each of the lots will be entitled to receive the rent reserved in the lease of such lot, and will be required to assume the covenants of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

5th. The lot on the northeast corner of Wilson and Pearl-sts., now known as No. 449 Pearl-st., and No. 97 Williams-st., subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in Liber of City lots, page 172, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1858; the purchaser of this lot will be entitled to receive the rent reserved in the lease of such lot, and will be required to assume the covenants of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

6th. The lot on the northeast corner of Wilson and Pearl-sts., now known as No. 449 Pearl-st., and No. 97 Williams-st., subject to the conditions of the lease of the same, recorded in Liber of City lots, page 172, in the Comptroller's office, and which will expire on the first day of May, 1858; the purchaser of this lot will be entitled to receive the rent reserved in the lease of such lot, and will be required to assume the covenants of the lease in regard to the payments for buildings at the expiration of the lease.

7th. The House and lot on north side of 85th-st., commencing 80 feet west of the 2d-av., lot 20 feet front and rear, and 54 feet 2 inches deep on both sides; house 15 feet by 34, 6 stories high.

8th. The house and lot north side of 123d-st., commencing at the distance of 225 feet westerly from 3d-av., 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet 2 inches deep on both sides, with three-story brick building on the front of the lot, 20 feet wide and 40 feet deep, lately built for an engine house; the rear of the lot is covered by and occupied as a foundry.

9th. Four lots on south side of 82d-st., commencing 90 feet west of 3d-av., 25 feet front and rear, and 54 feet 2 inches deep on both sides, house 15 feet by 34, 6 stories high.

10th. Two houses and lot north side of 123d-st., commencing at the distance of 225 feet westerly from 3d-av., 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet 2 inches deep on both sides, with three-story brick building on the front of the lot, 20 feet wide and 40 feet deep, lately built for an engine house; the rear of the lot is covered by and occupied as a foundry.

11th. Four lots on south side of 82d-st., commencing 90 feet west of 3d-av., 25 feet front and rear, and 54 feet 2 inches deep on both sides, house 15 feet by 34, 6 stories high.

12th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly part of the block between 124th and 125th sts., and the 3d and 4th avs.

13th. Twelve lots on 116th and 117th sts., between the 3d and 4th avs.

Perfect and warranted deeds will be given.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money, and the conditionsat a fee of $5 per lot, to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue on the day of sale; fifteen per cent on the first day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the remainder of the purchase money (except five per cent,) may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises, at the option of the purchaser, for five years, from the first day of May, 1857, with interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually.

Lithographic maps of the property may be had at the Comptroller's Office, No. 9 Hall of Records, after the 27th inst.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
RICHARD CONNOLLY, Chamberlain, &c.,
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOS. McSPEDON, Ch. Fin. Com. Board Ald.
T. JONES, Jr., Ch. Fin. Com. Board Councilmen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, Jan. 20, 1857.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$165,000. STOCK AT AUCTION.—FOR account of whom it may concern.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction at his regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 6,250 shares of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Lackawana Coal Company; shares $20 each. This Company is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. Their lands (695 acres in all) are situated in Luzerne County, Penn.; being in the centre of the rich and valuable Lackawanna Coal Field. They are about a square's mile in extent, and midway between the great Coal region of Carbondale, Scranton and Wilkesbarre. These lands are easy of access, besides the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroads, already running through the property, the Lackawanna and Lanesboro Railroad, (recently chartered and to connect with the Erie Railroad, and the Binghamton and Syracuse Railroad,) is at present under the control of the Board of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company immediately adjoins. That Company not long since obtained permission to investigate that portion of the property contiguous to their own; and they discovered a ten foot vein but 23 feet from the surface to the bottom of the vein.

The Directors of the Company, in addition to a portion in an arable condition, and being situated near the centre of the great Lackawanna coal fields, every part is richly underlaid with thick and dense veins of the purest quality of anthracite coal, as per report of Prof. Roberts, who gives a calculation of 21,216,000 tons underneath the land, a part of which is above water-level. Wood abounds in this section of the country, and the land is covered with a heavy growth, with a few pine. Mr. E. Jones, the Mining Engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., whose certificate is in my possession, has made a careful examination of these lands, and furnishes satisfactory evidence of the existence of coal, which opinion is concurred in by Mr. James Clarke, Esq., a Director of that Company. The town of Archbald, with a rolling population of over 1,000, is already partly located on this land, and a great portion is now salable for town lots. The capital stock is $600,000, divided into shares of $20 each, fully paid up and subject to no assessments. The Stockholders are not personally liable for the debts of the Corporation.

The title is beyond dispute, and this Company gives promise of great profits in the future.

The terms of sale are as follows: Ten per cent on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY.
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BEADE-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two lots of land, with the brick buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Beade-st., between West Broadway and Greenwich street, Nos. 141 and 143, each lot 25 feet by 74 feet. The property is in fee. Title perfect, derived from Trinity Church. Terms 25 per cent. cash, balance may remain on mortgage for 5 years, at 7 per cent., with privilege of paying off the same at any time, by giving 90 days' notice.

Possession will be given on or before 1st of May next.

Beade-st. is to be widened 20 feet on the northerly side, thus making it equal to Chambers-st.

Sale absolute to the highest bidder.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 23 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE PROPERTY ON PARK-PLACE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 29th, 1857, at 12 o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Trustees of Columbia College, all of the choicest lots in the centre of the business part of the City of New-York, varying in size from 25 feet to 29 feet eight inches, front and rear, and from 75 feet to 90 feet deep, situated on the northerly side of Park-Place, and embracing the entire front from Church-street to College Place, and now in the occupancy of the College. Three quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 5 years, at 7 per cent. per annum, and can be paid off at any time, by giving the Trustees 90 days notice. Possession will be given on or before the 10th day of May next. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 23 Wall-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 32 West 27th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of parlor suites in velvet and hair-cloth, Voltaire chairs, covered with plush and hair-cloth, divans, sofas and sofa-chairs, marble-top tete, pier and other centre-table, hat-stands, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, bureaus, dressing bureaus—marble-top and glass, marble-top washstands, cottage chairs, rocking do., Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloths, China, glass ware, &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

WM. T. FORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS—STORE NO. 66 Nassau-st., new and second-hand furniture, &c., THIS DAY, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock, comprising rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany bureaus with marble tops, mahogany and plain washstands, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, oak corner stands, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Brooks, New-York; gilt frame mirrors, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, glass and China ware; also, 40 first class singing canaries from the Hertz Mountains, Germany.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

HOTEL FURNITURE, FEATHER BEDS, bedding, bedsteads, &c.; rosewood parlor furniture; barbers' chairs, and contents of barber's shop and fixtures; bar and bar-room fixtures, being whole contents of the Farmers' Hotel, Nos. 246 and 247 Washington-st., will be sold at auction TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., Auctioneers. For particulars see *Herald*.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

BOARDING-HOUSE FURNITURE, &c.—WE will SELL THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 70 Warren-st., carpets, bedsteads, beds, mattresses, rocking chairs, wardrobes, sofas, spoons, forks, sofa-bedsteads, bookcases, &c., &c., but little used. No reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

REMEDIAL SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BEACH, WASHINGTON, CORTLANDT, GREENWICH, AND 8th-STREETS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, viz:

ON BEACH-ST.—The House and Lot known as No. 9 Beach-st., being on the N. side of the street corner of St. John's alley; size of lot 18.6x75. The House and Lot known as No. 14 Beach-st., on the N. side. The lot beginning 40 ft. W. of St. John's alley, and being in size 20x75. The House and Lot adjoining the above, and known as No. 12 Beach-st.; size of lot 20 ft. front and rear by 68.11 and 66.1 in depth.

ON WASHINGTON-ST.—The House and Lot on the E. side of Washington-st., known as No. 161 between Liberty and Cedar-sts. Lot in size 16.3 front and about 46 ft. deep.

ON CORTLANDT-ST.—The House and Lot S. side Cortlandt-st., and known as No. 75; size of lot 21.6x56 ft.

ON GREENWICH-ST.—The House and Lot E. side Greenwich-st., between Hammersley and Clarkson sts., and known as No. 507; size of lot 24x104 ft.

ON 8th-ST.—The valuable Lot on the S. side of 8th-st., 206 ft. E. of 7th-av., being in size 25x96.9. The street has a width of 100 feet.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—The Lot known as No. 4861, in the plan of Greenwood Cemetery, containing 300 superficial feet.

PEW IN ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL ON VARICK-ST.—The Pew No. 123, in the South aisle of the Chapel, with the fixtures belonging thereto.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st

By order of CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence in Lexington-av., 2d door above 31st-st., (west side,)

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The property of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping.

PARLOR.—Suite carved rosewood furniture, in green brocatel, made to order by Phelps & Kingman; rosewood 6½-octave piano, by Horace Waters; rosewood marble-top centre table; suite rosewood furniture, in crimson brocatel; gilt frame French plate pier glasses; enameled bedroom furniture, black walnut side tables, elegant sat gas chandeliers and bronzes, black walnut bookcase, tables, work table, hair and straw mattresses, blankets, spreads, feather bolsters and pillows, a large assortment of cut glass ware, etc., etc., together with a variety of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The above furniture was all made to order, and we assure the public is very choice and hardly used.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS.—On Pearl, Centre and West 29th sts., belonging to the estate of Shivers Parker, deceased, Messrs. A. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz:

Two houses and lots known as Nos. 504 and 506 Pearl-st., occupied as a manufactory.

Two lots known as Nos. 56 and 58 Centre-st., adjoining the above on the rear, subject to a 3-years' unexpired lease.

Two lots known as Nos. 83 and 85 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., subject to an unexpired lease of seven years.

For Maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad st. By order

A. J. PARKER & JOSEPH WEST, Executors.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE ANNEX AND GAY ESTATES.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banker and Gay Estates:

7 Lots on Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
9 Lots on Walker-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
2 Lots on Centre-st., between White and Walker sts.
2 Lots on Amity-st.
House and lot No. 20 Bond-st. Also, one lot on Great Jones-st., rear of above.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of executors assignees, and for account of whom it may concern:

40 shares Atlantic Dock Company.....$100 each
40 shares Hyderville Marble Company.....$50 each
6 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Company (hypothecated).....$100 each
10 shares Western Virginia and Kentucky Railroad and Coal Co., preferred stock..$100 each

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—SALE OF OFFICE desks, chairs, office furniture, stoves, fixtures, stores, shelving, tables, counters, &c., &c., FRIDAY MORNING, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Broad-st., will be sold a desirable lot of the above articles. Sale positive.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 5, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 9th inst., payable on the 15th day of February next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of January instant.

A stock dividend was also declared, from the surplus earnings of the road, of ten per cent., payable at the same time and place, in convertible certificates, to be issued by the Secretary. The certificates so issued will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at the pleasure of the holder, when presented at this office in sums of one hundred dollars, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.

Holders who desire their dividends remitted will please so direct. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKIE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 37 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the road for the six months ending the 31st of December last, on all stock entitled to dividend. Payable as follows: On stock registered in New-York on the 2d day of February next at this office, and on stock registered in Milwaukie on the 10th day of February next, at the Secretary's office in that city. The transfer books in this City will be closed from and after the 20th day of January inst., and remain closed till the 3d day of February next inclusive.

JOHN J. HILL, Register.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1857.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND.—AN ELECTION of Directors of this Company will be held at the Offices at the Depôt, on TUESDAY, the third day of February next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. A dividend of 5 per cent out of the earnings of the road for the current 6 months has been declared by the Directors, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the second day of February next. The transfer book will be closed from the 21st instant to that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT, FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the city of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February.

JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms.

Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY, will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 2d day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends uncalled for thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of FEBRUARY next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till 3d February. By order

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable at the office No. 453 Broadway, cor. Howard-st., on and after Monday, the 2d of February next.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

SIGHT DRAFTS TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue Circular Notes on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at 60 per £.
ALSO,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN-INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—On the 21st instant, the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the balance of the one million of dollars of Bonds to be issued to this Company by the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, remaining unissued on the 15th February, be offered to the Stockholders of the Company at par, giving to each subscriber a bonus of twenty-five per centum the guaranteed eighth per cent. stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, on the basis of one share of stock to him, each for a bond belong at likewise subscribed to, and he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount, in the aggregate to more than the amount of Bonds then remaining unsold, the same shall be apportioned ratably among the subscribers, to be paid for—

10 per cent. on the 25th February next.
20 per cent. on the 1st March next.
20 per cent. on the 1st April next.
20 per cent. on the 20th April next.
20 per cent. on the 16th May next.

"Any subscriber may be entitled to receive his Bonds as paid for, and shall be entitled to a remission of Stock on payment in full of his subscription, and such subscriber shall be allowed the privilege of paying his subscription in full at any time prior to the above dates, and be entitled to a corresponding allowance of interest, the option to subscribe for said Bonds to close on the 15th of February next.

The Bonds offered to the Stockholders in accordance with the above resolution, are the First Mortgage Bonds (being for one million of dollars, in Bonds of $1,000 each) of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, on the first days of February and August in each year, and having twenty years to run. Principal and interest guaranteed by a mortgage of the Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. The Stock offered as a bonus is an eight per cent. Stock, also guaranteed by this Company.

Stockholders only, as will be seen by the resolution, are allowed to subscribe on the terms named in the resolution, and the right to subscribe will expire on the 15th day of February next, and if you desire to avail yourself of the privilege, you will please subscribe for the number of Bonds you wish to take, on the inclosed subscription paper, and return the same to this office without delay.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 19 William-st., New-York, Jan. 23, 1857.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid to the office until February 28, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation. Feb. 5 and 1856. The whole property is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 5d and 3d avs.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th avs.; on the North, one half way between 110th and 117th sts.; also, from eastern side of 6th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 110th and 125th sts.; on the South one half way between 59th and 4th sts.; also, from the west side of 8th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 23d and 34th sts. JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
Collector of Assessments, No. 2 basement of City Hall, Office of Collector of Assessments.
JANUARY 10, 1857.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING Securities on favorable terms:

Six per cent Bonds of County of Fayette, Kentucky, issued to and guaranteed by the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co., payable in New-York in 1868; interest semi-annually, free of tax.

These Bonds we offer as high as any County Bonds offered in this market; the city of Lexington is included in the county.

Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Stock.
Georgia six per cent. Coupon Bonds.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Dividend Bonds.
GREEN & BEWELL, Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 19 William-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 5th February. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO U. R. R. Co., Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Transfer Books of this office will be closed on the 20th day of January instant, preparatory to the payment of the February dividend, and reopened on the 2d day of February next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

OFFICE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February first, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO. Company, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after that date.

H. S. DURAND, President.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st day of February, will be paid at the BROADWAY BANK.

The interest warrants of the bonds of Des Moines County and Henry County, Ia., issued for stock in the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid, as they fall due, on the 1st of February and 1st of March, at the BROADWAY BANK.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads.) The Coupons for interest, maturing on the 1st of February next, on the First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on that day at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, July 22, 1857.—Interest due 1st proximo on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after 2d proximo, by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

$100,000.—CALIFORNIA STATE 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1875, for sale at San Francisco 10 per cents wanted in exchange for staple American and Foreign hardware in original packages, or unincumbered real estate, situated in New-York or Brooklyn, at prices that will be satisfactory. Address Box No. 1,298 Post-Office.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 16 WILLIAM-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—The interest due on the 1st of February on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on or after that day on the presentation of the Coupons at this office. C. MURDOCH, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest coupons, due Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on presentation, on and after MONDAY, 2d inst., at the Banking Office of GEO. S. HATTERLEE, No. 46 Pine-st.

H. T. ARNOLD,
Secretary Hampshire Coal and Iron Company.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD CO., No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 24, 1857.

THE COUPONS UPON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after Monday, Feb. 2, on presentation at this office. J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT CO., No. 32 Trinity Building.

THE COUPONS OF THE 8 PER CENT. Bonds, due Feb. 1, next, will be paid at the above office. ABRAHAM B. CLARK, Treasurer.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, JAN. 27, 1857.—The interest coupons of the 1st mortgage bonds of this Company, due 2d February prox., will be paid on and after that date, at the office No. 60 Wall-st. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treas.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.—The Coupons of Loan Certificates due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Okie Life Insurance and Trust Co., No. 25 William-st. SAM'L HAMILTON, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE Third Mortgage or Income Bonds (10 per cent.) of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company is desired at the office of C. N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 3½ P. M.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 61 William-st.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—Advances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

PRINTING.

SPANISH AND MEXICAN MONEY!!!!
SPANISH AND MEXICAN MONEY!!!!
SPANISH AND MEXICAN MONEY!!!!
SPANISH AND MEXICAN MONEY!!!!

TAKEN AT ITS FACE FOR JOB PRINTING of every description at the lowest cash price, at the EXCELSIOR GENERAL BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, Nos. 671, 673 and 675 Centre-st.

Every facility for executing all kinds of Book and Job Printing, Circulars, Cards, Bill-Heads, etc., at shortest notice, and in the best manner.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.
JAMES PYLE'S
DIETETIC SALERATUS.

The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufactoring Depôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The sailing vessels of this line are:

THE ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ISSERMAN.
THE BALTIC, Capt. JAMES COMSTOCK.
THE ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WYLIE.

These ships having been built expressly and specially for Government service, and have been taken in hand during construction, as also in the engines, to insure unusual speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.

Rates of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $100; in second do., $60. Steerage rate of passage, from New-York to Liverpool, prepaid to New-York, $30 and 35 guineas. All persons booked in this office to be sent free to and from the cars or steamboat in Liverpool, London or Dublin. No berths can be secured until paid for. The owners of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from fire will not carry the United mails or dangerous, inflammable articles.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 3.....1857 | Wednesday, Jan. 7.....1857
Saturday, Jan. 17.....1857 | Wednesday, Jan. 21.....1857
Saturday, Jan. 31.....1857 | Wednesday, Feb. 4.....1857
Saturday, Feb. 14.....1857 | Wednesday, Feb. 18.....1857
Saturday, March 14.....1857 | Wednesday, March 4.....1857
Saturday, March 28.....1857 | Wednesday, April 1.....1857
Saturday, April 11.....1857 | Wednesday, April 15.....1857
Saturday, May 2.....1857 | Wednesday, May 6.....1857
Saturday, May 23.....1857 | Wednesday, May 27.....1857
Saturday, June 6.....1857 | Wednesday, June 10.....1857
Saturday, June 20.....1857 | Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 11.....1857 | Wednesday, July 15.....1857
Saturday, July 25.....1857 | Wednesday, July 29.....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 37 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $120; Second Cabin Passage, $70. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $105; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. JUDKINS. CANADA, Capt. LANG.
CELTIC, Capt. SYLVESTER.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Next Divorce Bill.

An adjourned meeting of persons interested in the passage, of a modified Divorce bill, was held at the Broadway House yesterday afternoon. At the hour named in the call for the meeting to be held, eleven men, including four reporters, had assembled. Above an hour was consumed in a running discussion of the peculiar qualities of the proposed bill, and the many advantageous amendments which might be made to it. The Divorce law of this State, as it now exists, was compared with those of Missouri, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Connecticut and Illinois, all of which States, it was contended, had much more liberal divorce laws than New-York, and consequently many less divorces applied for or granted than in this State, from the fact of the continued dread hanging over married people, thereby deterring them from committing any act through which a divorce could be granted.

It was contended that Indiana was the most liberal of any of the States in this respect, as all that was necessary to be done by a party wishing a divorce, was to go there, put a petition into a court, setting forth that the party seeking the divorce was an actual resident of the State, and in the event of the defending party not coming forward and disproving the allegation, the divorce was granted. A similar law should, it was contended, be passed in this State. One man even expressed himself in favor of making the law so that all could divorce themselves at will, upon giving bonds to support their offspring, and get married again whenever and as often as they saw fit. He regarded all marriage ceremonies as a wrong inflicted on a person's private inclinations by the State, and consequently arbitrary in its character.

Mr. ELLIOT, the party who signed the call for the meeting, said he had recently had a conversation on the subject with Governor MYERS, of Connecticut, and he had informed him that not one half as many divorces were applied for under the liberal law, as were under the old law, and that a large portion of the applications were aggravated cases from New-York city.

About 6½ o'clock an effort was made to organize the meeting, but after trying all in the room, none could be found willing to accept the office of Chairman. Reasons, as they said, they were interested parties, and did not wish to have their names appear in connection with the movement.

Finally, after much persuasion, Mr. R. B. F. JOHNSON consented to accept the office. Mr. A. HARRISON, also after persuasion, consented to act as Secretary.

Mr. ELLIOT moved that the Chairman be empowered to appoint a Committee to prepare a memorial on the subject to the State Legislature; also, to address letters to the Governors of the above-named States, asking their views of a moderate divorce bill, which views, should they be submitted, are to be sent to the Committee of our Legislature having the bill in charge.

A resolution was also adopted expressing the approbation of the meeting of the bill offered by Senator RICHARDS, and asking that an additional clause be inserted to the effect, that the party from whom the divorce is granted may be legally entitled to marry again as soon as the party divorced marries.

A young gentleman in the room said he had been authorized by a party of gentlemen to subscribe from $500 to $1,000 to aid the bill through the moment that those should be asked.

The Chairman said he would draft the form of the petition and the memorial, and immediately call the Committee—which only is known to himself—together at his house.

Mr. RICHARDS said he was going to Albany on the first of the week, and as he believed he had much influence with Gov. KING, in consequence of having stumped the State for him, thought he (Gov. KING) would do anything almost to oblige him.

The meeting then adjourned.

To Lobby the Mayor's Charter.

The following gentlemen may be looked for at Albany, to-morrow evening—being the Joint Committee of the Common Council. They take up the Charter, which embodies the reforms wished for by Mayor WOOD, and recommended in his late message. Let them be well cared for, gentlemen of the Capitol, and charge the bill to yours, too truly—the City of New-York.

Following is the list:

Aldermen:

MORRIGAN, HARRIS, GRIFFITH.

Councilmen:

DEEN, HASWELL, MITCHELL,
CRAWFORD, WARNER.

Fires.

AT THE BLOOMINGDALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The stables connected with the Bloomingdale Orphan Asylum were destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. Two valuable horses, one cow, four wagons, three sets of harness, and other property within the stable at the breaking out of the fire, were also destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $3,000. None of the property was insured. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

IN BEEKMAN-STREET.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the building No. 66 Beekman-street. It was put out with a loss of about $50.

[Advertisement.]

EXTREME DEPRAVITY.—It is a sad thing that man should be so wicked—even fiendish; but there is no question as to the terrible fact—a new counterfeit of that excellent and beneficial medicine, BRANDRETH'S PILLS, is out. Thousands of poor families, for twenty years and more, have relied upon the genuine Pills whenever they have been sick, and while the more prejudiced and stickers by bleeding and calomel have died, they have secured cheaply a large share of vigorous health. To save these sensible and enlightened patrons of the true pill from deception, I beg they will attentively peruse the following warning:

Beware of Counterfeit Pills purporting to be BRANDRETH'S genuine Pills. There is out a very close imitation of these celebrated Pills—so much alike are they to the genuine, that it is only an expert that can at once distinguish the difference. The half-gross package label is an exact *fac simile* of that on the genuine package, except that the paper on which the counterfeit is printed is tinged with blue, the genuine being white. The box of Pills are like to the genuine as a pin is to pin; but the public can guard themselves from deception by observing that no genuine pills have "241 Broadway" on the side, which all of the counterfeit pills have—all such are counterfeits. I have already stopped the sale to some extent, and have seized a large quantity of counterfeit pills, which can be seen at No. 42 Canal-street, Brandreth Building, Nos. 414 and 415 Broadway. Let those who wish to secure the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS purchase at the principal office, as above; at No. 206 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street and No. 69 Division-street; at No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and No. 194 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg. T. W. DYOTT & SONS, agents, No. 138 North Second-street, Philadelphia.

B. BRANDRETH.

N. B.—All persons who sell the counterfeit Pills will be pursued to the utmost extent of the law. Remember no genuine have "241 Broadway" on the side label.

[Advertisement.]

HOW THEY CURE CONSUMPTION.—Iodine will not cure Consumption if mixed with potassium—as most physicians give it. The potash does more harm than the Iodine will do good. The two combined only make a poison. Iodine and alcohol, when mixed, are just as mischievous. They will dry up the breast, destroy the virile powers, turn rheumatism or scrofula into consumption, produce tubercles on the lungs and kill. Pure Iodine dissolved in pure water—like AYRES' LIQUID IODIDE OR IODINE WATER—is the only medicine that does good without doing evil. It supplies the consumptive's blood with that oxygen which it cannot obtain in the diseased lungs, and thus *enables Nature to cure* herself. It is sold at $1 a bottle by AYRES & FOSTER, No. 8 Second-avenue, and No. 289 Broadway, and C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The powerful, yet exquisite fragrance of this preparation neutralizes the odor of tobacco, and it is an admirable mouth wash after smoking. As it soothes all irritations of the skin, it should also be applied to the face after shaving; and for chaps, pimples, blotches, is an admirable remedy. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great bill of entertainment is to be presented at this favorite Theatre to-night. "A Day in Paris," "Planche, or The Lively Fairies," and the "Carpenter of Rouen" are to be performed.

[Advertisement.]

"WOODLAND CREAM."—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner, it removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed Farnham & Co., Proprietors of the "Palm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

B. COATES & CO., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to B. COATES & CO., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEAR HUNTERS.—This exceedingly interesting and amusing piece is to be repeated at BARNUM'S Museum both this afternoon and evening. We may commend it as deserving the highest degree of popular admiration.

[Advertisement.]

RISLEY'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A Rich Beggar.

A family on Washington-street, Brooklyn, for several months past, has been in the habit of contributing very liberally both in provisions and money towards the support of a woman, who represented herself to be a widow with six children. Her calls have been frequent and very regular. Yesterday, while in the house, she accidentally dropped a book upon the floor, which upon examination proved to be a Bank-book, in which there was placed to her credit over $300. She left the house in a great rage—insisting that it was a great piece of impertinence for the family to inquire into her private affairs.

Special Notice.

A blind beggar who generally locates himself upon Fulton-street, Brooklyn, to solicit alms, yesterday refused to receive a Spanish quarter for more than twenty cents. Almsgivers will please govern themselves accordingly.

Reorganization of the Brooklyn Police Department.

Annexed we give a copy of the bill before the Legislature, for the better regulation of the Brooklyn Police Department:

SECTION 1. There shall be a Board of Commissioners appointed in the manner hereinafter provided in and for the city of Brooklyn, to be denominated "The Brooklyn Police Commission," consisting of three members who shall hold their office for the term of six years each from the time of their appointment, except that the Commissioners first appointed under this act shall hold one for two, one four, and the other for six years, to be determined by lot under the direction of the Brooklyn City Judge.

SEC. 2. Said Board shall be authorized to appoint all the officers and members of the Police Department, except the Mayor in said city, including the Chief of Police, Captains, Assistant Captains, Sergeants, Policemen and Doormen, and said Board shall have power to try any and all officers, policemen and doorman, for offences, and for causes to suspend or remove any person hereby authorized to be appointed by them; and the decision of a majority of said Board at a meeting duly called as hereinafter provided, shall be final and conclusive in the premises.

SEC. 3. The officers, policemen and doormen authorized by this act to be appointed by said Board, shall perform all the duties and be subject to all the liabilities now imposed by law except as the same may be modified by this act.

SEC. 4. Every officer, policeman and doorman required by this act to be appointed, must be a citizen of the United States, and of the State of New-York, and previous to his appointment shall present to said Board of Commissioners a certificate signed by twenty-five respectable freeholders residing in said Ward, certifying that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for five years last past, and that during that time said applicant has borne a good character for honesty and morality, and is of sober, temperate habits. He must also establish to the satisfaction of said Board that he, the said applicant, can read with ease, and write legibly the English language, and that he is a proper person to appoint to said office.

SEC. 5. All vacancies in any of said offices shall be filled by said Commissioners in like manner as appointments are made in the first instance. The members of the Police Department appointed under this act shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall only be removed for cause as herein provided.

SEC. 6. The said Police Commissioners shall have power to prescribe rules for the discipline, conduct and government of the members of the Police Department, which rules shall be binding under penalty of removal or suspension, and a wilful violation thereof shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

SEC. 7. In case of suspension by the Chief of Police of any policeman in said city, he shall, within 24 hours thereafter, notify said Police Commissioners in writing, of the same, specifying the ground of suspension, and the names of the witnesses to establish the charge, and the Clerk of said Commissioners shall give written notice to the accused to afford time and opportunity to be heard in his defence.

SEC. 8. Said Commissioners, or any one of them, shall have power to issue subpœnas for either party, to compel the attendance of witnesses in any hearing or trial before them, and said Commissioners shall enforce obedience to such subpœnas in the same manner and to the same extent that Courts of Record in said city may do. The testimony taken by said Commissioners shall be reduced to writing, and with the decisions, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Commissioners.

SEC. 9. The Mayor of said city, the Chief of Police, or any member of said police commission, may receive from any person complaints against any member of the Police Department, authorized by this act to be appointed, and shall thereupon forthwith communicate the same to the said Commissioners, or to the President thereof, to the end that the accused may be brought to trial. The accused party and the complainant may appear by counsel or in person, on any trial under this act, and the members of said Board or either of them, and the clerk thereof shall be authorized to administer oaths, and to take affidavits in all cases or hearings before the same.

SEC. 10. The said Board of Commissioners on any trial or hearing under this act, shall examine witnesses under oath, (to be administered by any one of them or by their clerk,) upon charges or defence, and may for cause continue any suspension or remove the accused from office or restore him to duty.

SEC. 11. The Chief of Police shall from time to time detail so many and such policemen as said Board shall direct to act as messengers of the Mayor and the Common Council, to attend the meetings of that body and to attend and preserve order in courts and public assemblies in said City, and so many and such policemen as may be ordered by said Commissioners to attend the sittings of the City Court and the chambers of the City Judge, and to attend the meetings of and to serve the processes issued by said Board.

SEC. 12. The said Commissioners shall by resolution fix and apportion from time to time the number of policemen for each Ward in like manner and with like effect as the Common Council may now do.

SEC. 13. The said Board of Commissioners shall have power to appoint a clerk, whose duty it shall be to keep a full and faithful record of all the proceedings of said Board, and to have the custody and supervision of all the books, papers, and records appertaining to said Board; said clerk shall be authorized to purchase and procure, at the expense of the city, all such books, stationery, and furniture, necessary for their office, from time to time, as he shall be ordered by said Board, and the same shall be paid for as other contingent expenses of said city. Said clerk shall receive a salary of $650 per annum, to be paid quarterly by the Treasurer of said city.

SEC. 14. The members of said Police Commission shall each be entitled to receive an annual salary of $1,000 each, to be paid quarterly from the Treasury of said city, as other city officers are paid.

SEC. 15. The members of said Police Commission shall be appointed by the Governor of the State, by and with the consent of the Senate.

SEC. 16. The Chief of Police may, with the consent of said Board of Commissioners, appoint a clerk in his office, who shall perform the duties and have the same powers and salary as the Clerk of the present Chief of Police has or may receive.

SEC. 17. The officers and policemen to be appointed by said Board shall, except as otherwise in this act provided, receive the same compensation, and be paid in the same manner as the present members of the Police Department.

SEC. 18. The said Board of Commissioners shall have power to alter, modify, or consolidate any of the Police Districts in said city whenever they shall deem the interests of said city or ward, or portion thereof, will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 19. It shall be the duty of the Common Council of said city, within twenty days after this act shall take effect, to have fitted up, put in repair, and supplied with suitable furniture, an office for said Commissioners and their Clerk in the City Hall, wherein said Commissioners shall hold their meetings and transact their business, and in which also their Clerk shall keep all the books, minutes, records, and property appertaining to said office, all at the expense of the said city, and in case said Common Council shall neglect to provide such office or furniture as is herein required, said Commissioners may provide the same at the expense of said city.

SEC. 20. Said Board of Commissioners shall be authorized to appoint and swear into office an extra number of policemen, to be denominated "Special Police," to serve on election days and such other occasions as they may deem proper, and such special police shall be clothed with all the authority for and upon similar occasions as the regular police, and be subject to the same duties and liabilities, but shall receive no pay for their services.

SEC. 21. Said Board of Commissioners shall give such orders and directions to any officer or policeman appointed under this act, to preserve order and to protect voters at any election in said City as the said Board deem proper and necessary, and such orders and directions shall be obeyed by said members of the department.

SEC. 22. The present police force of said City shall be disbanded, and all the present terms of office of all members thereof shall cease on the first Monday of April, 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon.

SEC. 23. This act shall take effect immediately; but the terms of office of all persons appointed under the same, except the Clerk of said Board and the Police Commissioners, shall commence on the first Monday of April, 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed, and any duty heretofore devolved upon or exercised by any other person or officer which are herein devolved upon said Commissioners, shall from and after said first Monday in April be exercised exclusively by said Commissioners.

Jamaica Police Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

JAMAICA, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1857.

EXAMINATION OF CHARRIN, CHARGED WITH ROBBING MR. SIMONSON.

The examination of William Charrin, a yellow man, charged with assaulting and robbing Mr. Charles Simonson of about $65 in gold and silver on the Merrick Plankroad, on the evening of Dec. 31, was commenced before Police Justice Bradley, in the Village Hall, Jamaica, on Saturday last. Alexander Hagner, Esq., appeared as Attorney for the people.

Up to Saturday last Mr. Simonson, who is over 70 years of age, had been confined to his dwelling in South Hempstead, from injuries received at the time of the robbery. When asked by the Justice to identify the person who rode with him from a little beyond the one mile to Mr. Decker's tavern, on that evening, he said, "As near as I can tell one man from another, the prisoner is the man. I have no doubt whatever of his being the same man."

But he did not know who gave him the blow which knocked him senseless into the road, a mile or more beyond Decker's. He gave a straightforward account of the prisoner's getting into the wagon, and asking him to change a $5 gold piece, and his refusal to do so, and other conversation, until he (the prisoner) left the wagon at Decker's.

[Mr. Simonson remained at Decker's about half an hour; Charrin went towards the 4-mile house on the Merrick Road on foot.]

The examination was concluded on Monday forenoon by testimony showing the prisoner to have been in another place at the time of the robbery. There was a difference of opinion about the prisoner's character, but none as to his whereabouts at the time Mr. Simonson was robbed.

The Attorney for the people considered the testimony insufficient to hold Charrin, and he was therefore discharged.

ABOUT THE ARRESTS FOR THE MURDER OF MR. CARMAN.

The Irishman arrested at Cypress Hill, about a fortnight since, upon suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Carman, at East Jamaica, remains in the cell. He was in the village with another man, (on the day of the murder,) both with clubs, and when last seen in the afternoon of that day, they were on the road going towards the spot where Mr. Carman was murdered.

He has not given any satisfactory account of his whereabouts at the time of the murder. He has told several stories which have been ascertained to be false. He disclaims all knowledge of the name or residence of his companion. He says they met by accident and parted in the same manner.

The report published in the New-York papers that a German had been arrested at Oyster Bay, charged with this murder, and that he was identified as being the person who procured a club from a wagon-maker's shop in this village, on the afternoon of the murder, to keep the dogs at bay, and that the club found near the deceased was identified as being the club obtained on that occasion, is incorrect in every particular. No German has been arrested, and no club was obtained from a wagon-maker's shop in this village by a stranger on that day or any other. The club found near deceased's body was pin oak, (called wagon timber, sometimes) It corresponded with that in the wagon-maker's shop; thus far, both were pin oak. A plank of this stuff was stolen from this shop two or three weeks before the murder, and it was supposed that one person committed both crimes; hence the examination of the timber, but the heart of one stick was upon one side, and the heart of the other stick was upon the other side. That is *all* the difference.

Brooklyn Courts.

At a meeting of the Common Council, Monday evening, the following act was received from Senator SMITH, and presented to the Board.

The Board ordered it printed before considering it:

AN ACT *to amend the act entitled "An act to establish Courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction in the City of Brooklyn, passed March 24, 1849, and the Act amending the same.*

SEC. 1. Section 2 of the act entitled "An act to establish Courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction in the City of Brooklyn," passed March 24, 1849, is hereby amended, so that subdivision one and two of said section shall be read as follows:

1. To the actions enumerated in section one hundred and twenty-three of the Code of Procedure, as amended in 1851, when the cause of action shall have arisen, or the subject of the action shall be situated within said city.

2. To all other actions and proceedings, when the defendants or any one of them shall reside or be personally served with the summons within said city.

SEC. 2. Section 3 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The said Court shall be held once in each month, to commence on the first Monday thereof, except the months of October, February, and May, and the trial term of said Court may be continued four weeks; and when the trial of any cause shall have been commenced in one term of said Court and remain unfinished at the close thereof, the same may by order of said Court be continued over and the trial thereof completed in the next term thereof. During the months of October, February, and May said Court shall not be required to hold regular trial terms, but may transact such Special Term and non-enumerated business as said Court may direct, and may within any of those months complete the unfinished trial of any cause, and shall decide reserved cases and motions.

SEC. 3. Section 4 of this act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The said City Court shall possess all the powers and authority in relation to actions and proceedings in said Court, and the process therein as are possessed or may be exercised by the Supreme Court, and the course of procedure therein shall as far as practicable apply to and be binding on said City Court, and the said City Court shall have power to review its decisions and to grant new trials.

SEC. 4. Section 14 of said act as amended by the act passed 28th of March, 1850, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in the city of Brooklyn, passed March 24, 1849, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The Sheriff of the County of Kings, his Under-Sheriff, and so many and such of his Deputies, and so many and such Constables or Policemen as the City Judge shall direct, shall attend the sittings of said City Court and the City Judge at Chambers, and shall receive therefor each the sum of two dollars per day, and shall be paid by the County Treasurer in the same manner as constables attending other Courts of Record in said city. And Petit Jurors attending said City Court shall be entitled to receive twenty-five cents each for each cause in civil cases, in which they shall be sworn as Jurors, and the Grand and Petit Jurors attending said Court shall be paid in addition by the County Treasurer the sum of one dollar per day.

SEC. 5. Section 24 of said first-mentioned act as amended by said act of March 28, 1850, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The said City Judge shall be paid by the County Treasurer, in monthly installments, an annual salary of $4,000.

SEC. 6. Section 25 of said first-mentioned act as amended by said act of March 28, 1850, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The Clerk of said City Court shall be paid by the County Treasurer in quarterly installments, an annual salary, the same in amount as now fixed by the Supervisors of said county, and shall in addition thereto, be allowed and paid for his Deputy the sum of $800 annually in quarterly installments to be paid as above. The whole expenses of said Court shall be a county charge, and shall be paid by the County Treasurer as other county charges are now paid, except as otherwise provided for in this act.

SEC. 7. Section 26 of said first-mentioned act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The said City Judge shall have and may exercise all such powers and authority at chambers touching any suit or proceeding in said City Court as the respective Justices of the Supreme Court, from time to time, shall be authorized to exercise, touching the suits or proceedings in the Supreme Court. He may also exercise within the County of Kings all the powers of a Justice of the Supreme Court at chambers, and may exercise any powers or authority in any supplementary proceedings in said County that the County Judge or a Justice of the Supreme Court could exercise therein, whether such supplementary be in action in said City Court or in any other Court. Said City Judge may also perform all such duties and perform all such acts as might have been done or performed under the laws in force on May 12, 1847, by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, or by any one or more of them at Chambers or otherwise when not holding a Court, or any such Judge being of the degree of Counselor of the Supreme Court, and acting as Supreme Court Commissioner. Said City Judge shall have and may exercise in said County of Kings all the powers and authority of a Police Justice in said city.

SEC. 8. The said City Court may appoint a crier for said Court, an interpreter, one or more door men, and a fireman, who shall be paid such per diem compensation for their services, not exceeding $2 per day, as the City Judge shall certify is reasonable; to be paid as constables attending on said court are paid.

SEC. 9. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

Brooklyn City Court.

A bill is before the Legislature to abolish this Court. It will not pass this session.

North Brooklyn Bible Society.

On Monday evening last the Twelfth Anniversary of this Society was celebrated in the Dutch Reformed Church, Fourth-street. During the year the visitors of the Society have supplied 218 families with Bibles, while 2,320 volumes without this book, refused to receive it. Of the 28 churches in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, 18 only have contributed to this work. The receipts for the past year have been $200.

From the Depository, 650 Bibles and Testaments were distributed, and 110 were sold.

☞ Another attempt was made on Court-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, to obstruct the City Railroad cars by piling snow upon the track, at the corner of Atlantic-street. Five cars were at one time blockaded by the snow, and so determined were the heathens in the neighborhood to continue the blockade, that the presence of a Police force became necessary to prevent a breach of the peace. After a short delay the track was cleared and the cars graciously permitted to proceed.

☞ The election for an Alderman in the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, comes off on the 17th, and not the 7th of February, as was erroneously published yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Festival of the Burns Club.

The Jersey City Burns Club held its first anniversary in Honor of ROBERT BURNS at the Atlantic Hotel in Jersey City on Monday night. About seventy-five persons were present, among whom were several officers of the Ferries and other steamers. Mr. JOHN R. RAE, the proprietor, got up an excellent supper, including in the bill of fare the Scotch dish of *haggis*, also soup of English hare, and mutton and salmon brought over in the *Persia* were served. The beverage was old Scotch whisky. Supper over the intellectual exercises of speeches and songs commenced. Mr. DAVID KERR, the President of the Club, presided, and preceded the toasts with a few remarks, referring to the birth, biography and poetry of ROBERT BURNS. The regular toasts were given and responded to by speeches and songs in the following order:

1. *The day we celebrate.*
2. *The land we left and the land we live in.*
3. *The Poets of Scotland.*
4. *The Lassies.*

Volunteer toasts were then given and responded to, and songs were sung, the company joining in the chorus of some of them.

The festivities continued until after 2 o'clock, and altogether it was a pleasant reunion of the sons of Scotia and their friends.

Stabbing Affray.

The clipper ship *Comet*, for San Francisco, being unable to proceed to sea on Monday on account of the ice, several of her crew visited Jersey City, and during the afternoon a difficulty arose between them and some young men belonging to Jersey City. It commenced in a drinking place and ended with a fight in Graeme-street, near Essex-street, in which seven or eight were engaged. One of the sailors, named JAMES KING, was stabbed, but not dangerously, in the breast. WM. KANE was arrested for the offence.

Charged with Stealing Milk.

Yesterday morning a man was arrested in Jersey City, on the charge of stealing ten cans of milk from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, on Monday morning.

MARRIED.

SMITH—HENDERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., JAMES DICKINSON SMITH to LIZZIE, daughter of the late A. J. Henderson, all of this City.

GRIFFIN—SHERLOCK.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at St. Anne's Church, Astor-place, by Rev. Dr. Kinsley, JOHN GRIFFIN, jr., to HANNAH E. SHERLOCK, only daughter of Mr. James Sherlock, of Santa Cruz, Cal.

CHAPMAN—FROST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. D. D. Frost, of Redding, Conn., Mr. JOSHUA E. CHAPMAN, also of Redding, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH FROST, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

JESUP.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, RICHARD M. JESUP, of the firm of Andrews & Jesup, of this City, and son of the late Charles Jesup, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's,) this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock

HANFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, REUBEN B. HANFORD, aged 54 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 15 Avenue A., on Thursday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock.

☞ Buffalo and Newburg papers please copy.

SONNEBORN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Mrs. JOHANA SONNEBORN, in the 54th year of her age.

All her friends, and the friends of F. W. and C. F. Sonneborn, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 96 Canal-st., near Eldridge.

RILEY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 27, EDWARD, son of Joseph A. Riley, in the 8th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, this (Wednesday) afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

VOY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 26, of inflammation of the lungs, WILLIAM VOY, in the 70th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 290 Church-st.

KEYES.—In East Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 26, at the residence of J. B. Keyes, ALLABEN KEYES, son of Wm. E. and M. L. Keyes, aged 4 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of J. B. Keyes, Franklin-av.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

RICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, of convulsions, ELLA KATE, youngest daughter of John and Mary Elizabeth Ricks, aged 1 year, 1 month and 30 days.

The remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

LOWBER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, of scarlet fever, CHARLES M., only son of Capt. Alfred and Kate H. Lowber, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 121 Vanderbilt-av.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JAN. 27.

$12,000 Indiana St. 5s..	86	900 Reading R. R....	s60 82¼
10,000 Miss. St. 6s.....	s60 81	750 do.....	c 82¼
10,000 do.....	b60 87	300 do.....	b10 83½
10,000 do.....	s30 86¾	800 do.....	b30 83½
1,000 do.....	86¾	200 do.....	s90 82
1,000 do.....	b8 87	100 do.....	b60 82½
1,000 Virginia 6s.....	93	200 do.....	c 82
1,000 Erie R. Cn. 8s. '71	86¾	100 do.....	82
1,000 do.....	86¾	10 Mich. Cen. R. R....	96½
1,000 H. R. R. 2d Mtg	60¾	45 do.....	96¾
2,000 Har R. R. 2d Mtg	78	85 Panama Railroad...	98
8,000 T. H. & Al. 2d Mtg	75	100 do.....	s60 97½
500 Ill. Cen. R. R. bds.	96¾	100 do.....	b30 98
5,000 N. J. C. R. 2d Mtgbds	90¾	200 do.....	b60 98¾
50 Phœnix Bk. Rights	103	50 do.....	s60 97¾
28 National Bank.....	107½	10 Ill. Cen. R'd.....	128
50 Fr. State Bk.....	104½	150 do.....	127¾
2 Bk. North America	104¾	100 do.....	b60 128¾
5 Metropolitan Bk...	108	67 Gal. & Chi. R'd....	106½
160 Park Bank.....	99½	67 do.....	106¾
20 do.....	99	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R...	s3 76¾
90 Bank of Com.....	108¾	100 do.....	s10 76¾
14 Penn. Coal Co.....	101¾	400 do.....	s10 76¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co.....	19½	100 do.....	b30 76¾
500 do.....	b30 20¾	50 Harlem Railroad....	b30 15¾
200 do.....	s3 20	50 do.....	15¾
200 Ward C. & Iron Co.	37	150 do.....	15
15 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	119¾	105 Chic. & Rk. Isl. RR.	99¾
655 N. Y. Cen. R. R..	94½	25 do.....	99¾
100 do.....	b30 94½	100 do.....	b30 99¾
6 do.....	94¾	50 do.....	b30 99¾
50 do.....	s60 94¾	100 do.....	s60 99
100 do.....	c 94¾	50 do.....	s3 99¾
100 Erie Railroad.....	s10 63¾	30 La Crosse & Mil. RR	73
50 do.....	c 63½	6 do.....	73¾
100 do.....	b60 63¾	20 do.....	b50 73¾
100 Hud. Riv. R. R..	83	50 do.....	73½
50 M. S. & N. I. RR	b10 ex 83		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Te. H. & Al. 2d m.	75¾	100 Erie Railroad.....	62¾
10 Penn. Coal Co.....	101¾	800 do.....	s60 62
100 Cumb. Coal Co..	b3 20¾	100 do.....	s60 62¾
5 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	119¾	500 do.....	b30 62¾
650 N. Y. Cen. R....	b30 94½	50 do.....	b10 62¾
60 do.....	s3 94¾	50 do.....	b30 63¾
80 Hud. Riv. R. R...	b3 83½	300 do.....	62¾
100 Mic. So. & N. Ia. R.	b30 93¾	10 Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	99¾
50 Panama R. R.....	s60 97¾	94 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	103¾
10 do.....	97¾	10 Gal. & Chic. R....	105¾
50 Cleve. & Tol. R....	76¾		

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 27—P. M.

The day has been a dull one in Stocks, quiet in Money affairs, and without much activity in the general markets. There are no less than eight Southern mails overdue, and some irregularities are still experienced in the Western and Northwestern mails. These delays rednce, materially, the volume of money transactions in the Street. Some additional sales of Sterling were made early in the day, for the Boston steamer, at 108⅝@⅝ ₽ cent. The Railway share list left off steady this afternoon, after a limited business through the day, at about yesterday's figures. Erie and Reading a small fraction weaker, and Southern Michigan ⅛ ₽ cent. better, selling 82 *ex dividend*; Missouri Sixes brought 87@86⅝ cash; Panama, 97⅜; and Rock Island, 99¼. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $215,253; paid $217,529; and held balance, at close, of $12,569,665.

The Bank of Commerce was to-day removed to the new and very commodious, as well as substantial building, put up by the management on Nassau-street, opposite the Post-Office. The old Merchants' Bank, which re-organized on the 1st January under the General Banking Law of New-York, it is stated, is about to double its Capital Stock, to make three millions of dollars. It is no ordinary compliment to the practical working of the General Law, that two of the oldest bankers in the Street, Mr. GALLATIN, of the National, and Mr. PALMER, of the Merchants', have found it to their interest to double the respective capitals with which they banked under their special charters, recently expired.

A deposit was made a few days since at the Assay Office, of $200 in the old Spanish coin, small change, assorted, and part of it much worn, which has yielded $621 in the United States new silver change—the loss about 8¾ ₽ cents.

Mr. J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-street, reports to-day an increased demand for land warrants, and an advance in prices as follows:

Buying.		Selling.	
40 acre warrants.....	$1 00	40 acre warrants.....	$1 15
80 acre warrants.....	95	80 acre warrants.....	00
120 acre warrants.....	92	120 acre warrants.....	00
160 acre warrants.....	94	160 acre warrants.....	97

The management of the Southern Michigan Company offer to their shareholders the privilege of subscribing *pro rata* to the First Mortgage upon the Toledo and Detroit Road, recently completed by and leased to the Southern Michigan. The mortgage is for $1,000,000 on sixty miles road and a large station property in the city of Detroit, and the bonds bearing 7 ₽ cent. are offered at par, with the guaranty of the Southern Michigan, and a stock bonus in the Detroit Road of 25 ₽ cent. The stock is to pay ₽ cent. The income, therefore, on the investment of each $1,000, is:

7 ₽ cent. on $1,000 Bond.....	$70
8 ₽ cent. on $250 Stock.....	20
Equal to 9 ₽ cent. a year, or.....	$90

STATE OF MISSOURI—REVENUE AND TAXABLES.

Revenue collected, 1855.....	$203,704
Revenue collected, 1856.....	479,113
Biennial budget to 1st October, 1858.....	$371,317
State Government, two years.....	$480,927
Interest on direct debt.....	107,789
	588,209
Surplus